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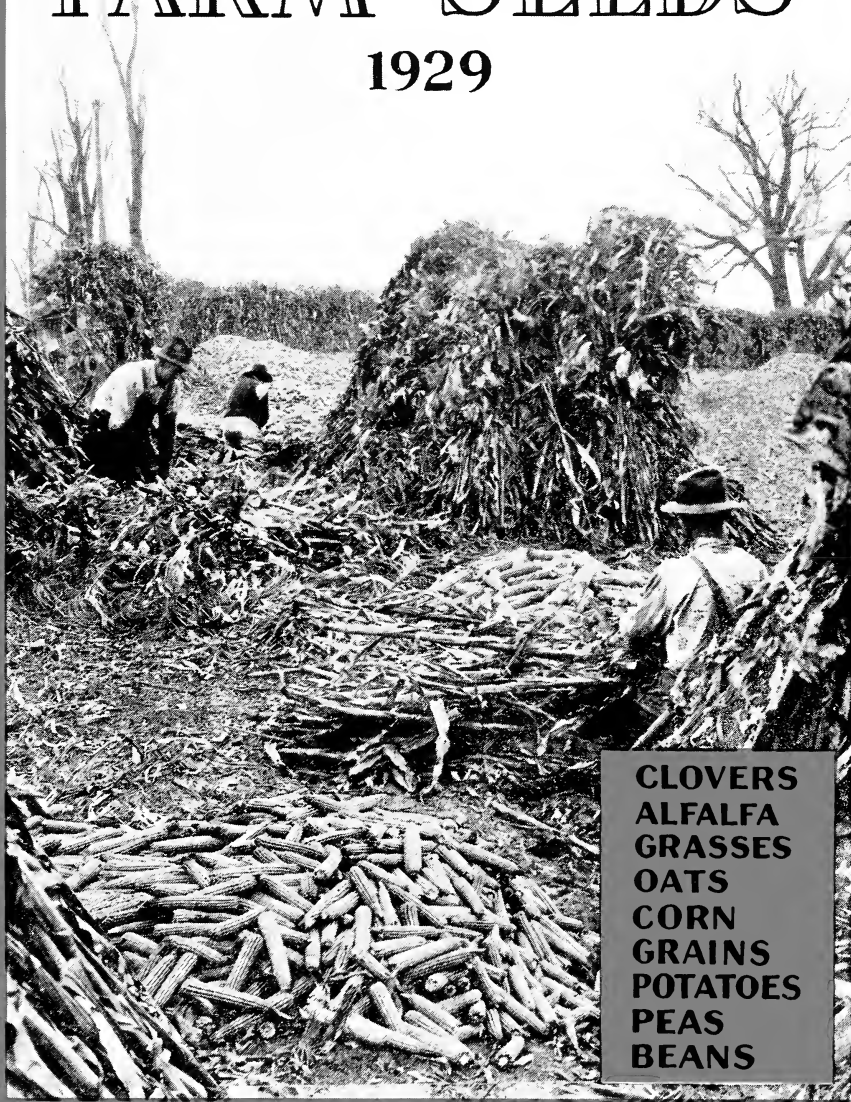


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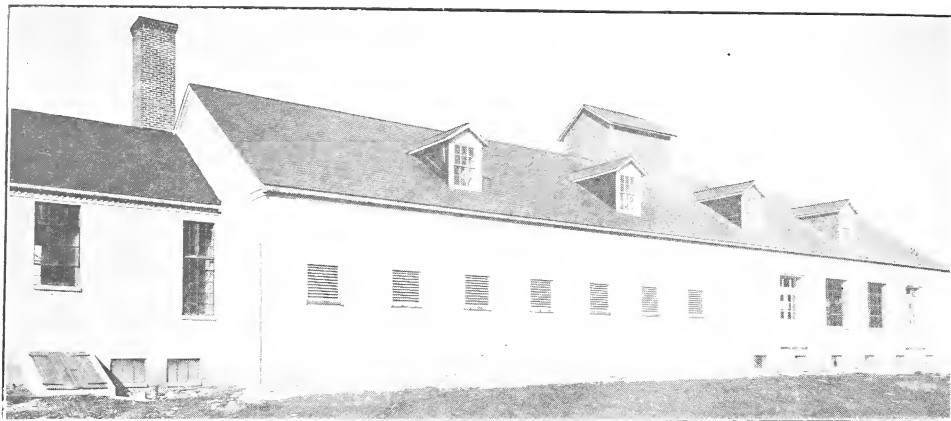
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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

# HOFFMAN'S FARM SEEDS

1929



CLOVERS  
ALFALFA  
GRASSES  
OATS  
CORN  
GRAINS  
POTATOES  
PEAS  
BEANS

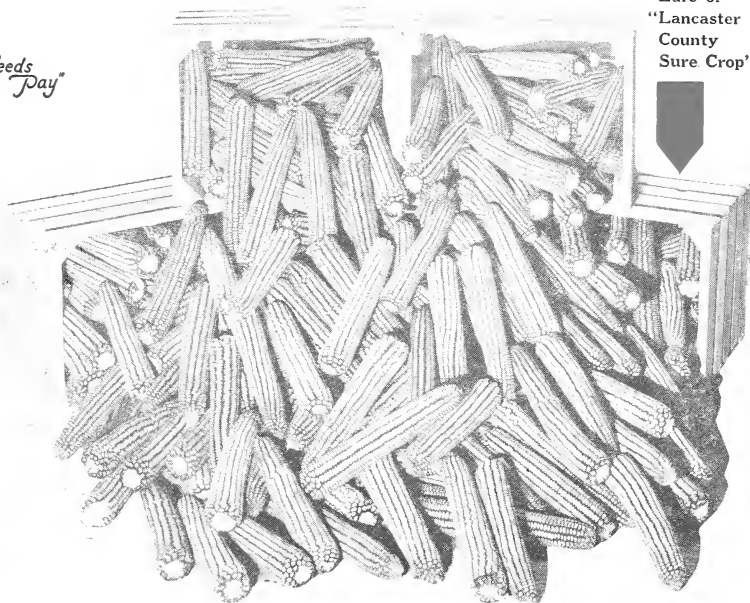


**B**ETTER SEED CORN—that's just what the above building means to our customers. Here into this new plant the newly-husked corn is brought—before cold weather sets in. And when through the process it represents the very finest in Seed Corn. Details on page 24.

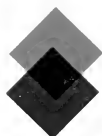
Our process gently removes the excess moisture from the corn in a few days—guarantees its high germination—retains its bright healthy color—avoids the development of disease that might arise in corn not thus treated—insures the very best of crop results.

You can plant this Seed at a lower cost per acre than the Seed for any other farm crop will cost you. There could be no better, yet cheaper insurance for the success of your corn crop. This Seed is bound to pay you!

*Hoffman's Seeds Pay*



Ears of  
"Lancaster  
County  
Sure Crop"





# That You May Know

The facts about a Growing Farm-Seed Business—the merits of the Seeds it offers—and of its interest in the success of your farming operations—are the reasons for this Book being issued. . . . Let it serve you.

## Hoffman's Farm Seeds

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE

LANCASTER Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

Good Seeds for



All Farm Crops

To Our Customers:

More bushels of Hoffman's Seeds were sold in 1928, than in any other year. To you, who have made such success possible, we extend our sincere thanks!

Here is a List of Quality Seeds—priced just as close as possible. Seeds that are bound to give you the best crop results. Always remember that "Hoffman's Seeds Pay."

We are counting on your Seed Business this year—promise to please you. Await your Commands

January 1929

A. H. Hoffman, Inc.



## Good Seeds for 1929

Those four words tell you the plain truth about what this List offers. Entrust your fields to these Seeds this year. It will pay you to do so. Please note variety details, etc., as printed on following pages.

## 30 Years in the Seed Business



Our First Place of Business.



The First Warehouse, Built 1913.



Additions to Original Warehouse.



The New Seed-Corn Drying-Plant—Erected in 1927.

The pictures to your left show our development. The start was made in 1899. Headquarters was on the barn-floor at Hoffman Homestead Farm, near Landisville. For the first several years, Seed Wheat was the only product. Timothy Seed, for sowing along with the Wheat, was then added to the line. After some years, the Spring end of our business was begun by offering Seed Potatoes to some of our seed-wheat customers. Shortly after, a little Clover Seed. And then—things began to grow! The pictures may tell what remains of that part of the story.

But why this growth? There must be reasons! May we mention two things that have always been uppermost in our minds here? The two principles we've been so earnestly trying to uphold all these years are those of Good Seeds and Square Dealing.

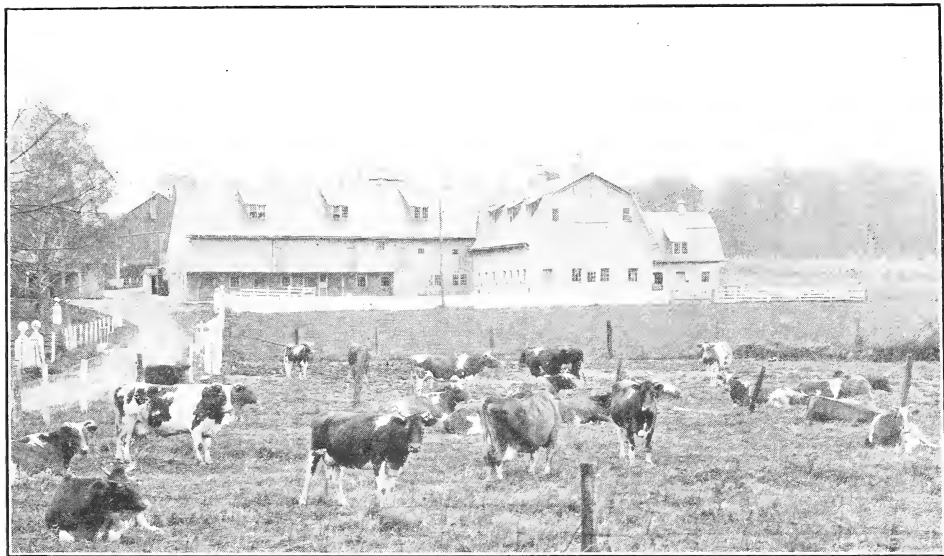
This newest year on the calendar finds all of us eager as can be, to see 1929 surpass the year just closed as that of greatest volume yet. Well does every one of us realize that there is just one right way to keep a growing business growing. Qualities must be maintained—honest policies forever practiced.

We frankly ask for your Farm-Seed business this Spring, Mr. Reader. We're trying our best to make it worth your while to trade here. If Good

Seeds have anything to do with your success and ours, it is on that basis we can trade together, and satisfactorily.

The little three-word slogan adopted by our firm some years ago, tells you the whole story—"Hoffman's Seeds Pay." There is just one way to know the full meaning of that slogan—Sow Hoffman's Seeds on your farm this year—let them do the rest. They will do it well.





## Good Seeds and Purebred Cattle

Their value is alike. Best results cannot come from unknown seed, any more than could the owner of the above-pictured farm hope to maintain it successfully by breeding faulty stock. Mr. S. N. Root, owner of above Woodside Farms, near Landisville, is a believer in both Good Seed and Purebred Guernseys. He sows Hoffman's Seeds. He grows some of our "Leap's Prolific" Seed Wheat, and also some of our "Long's Champion" corn.

Mr. Root does not stand alone in his opinions on these points. Everywhere, on large farms and small, more and more owners and tenants are coming to realize the value of good seed—and the surety that goes along with buying it from dependable seed-houses. There could be no better practice to follow. It is unwise to patronize a party who carries seed merely as a side-line to his regular business, who does not know, nor can he be expected to go to all the trouble and expense to find out, all the whys and wherefores of the seed he offers. Its origin, adaptability, comparative value and countless other features are all vital to the user of the seed. It is the all-year-round business of a firm like Hoffman to know these things—and to pass them on fairly and squarely to their customers. Such are we striving to do to the best of our ability—and are making use of this space that you may know it.

Please look over the complete line of Farm Seeds we offer you this season—as listed in detail on the following pages. It will pay you to use such seed—one of the greatest single factors in successful farming is the sowing of good seed. And here is offered to you just that kind.

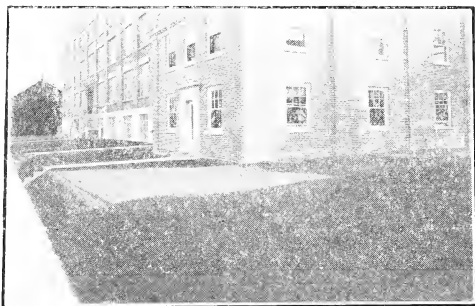
## This Plain Guarantee—Your Protection

This plain statement puts everything right up to you. You are to be court and jury in the case. Judge for yourself. *Seed you buy from us that is not of satisfactory quality may be returned promptly, and your money will be refunded—round-trip freight to be paid by us.* Time will be granted when you wish to have purity and germination tests made. Please read bottom of last page for further details.

## A Nice Lawn Adds Dollars to the Value of a Property

And a good lawn is not hard to make, if the right start is made. Good seed plays a great big part in it. One cause for so many failures is that folks are not particular enough as to the source of their seed. You can buy so-called lawn-seed anywhere, and at all kinds of prices. It is the very best chance the unscrupulous dealer has to make money. Any kind of seed can be put together, regardless of suitability, and be offered as Lawn Seed.

There are some rules that should be followed—and they, too, are mighty important for successful results. Here are some of them: If the good top-soil has been removed through grading, put some there again—top-dress with good, clean, fertile ground. Or build up the ground with well-rotted manure. There are special lawn fertilizers available, too. Work the ground into just as fine shape as possible. If you can, let it stand a week or ten days. This lets the soil settle and lets the weeds come on a little. Then give it another final raking—destroy the young weed plants. Then sow the seed—and **use enough seed**. A pound to about 175 square feet or so. Twice that quantity of seed won't hurt a bit. Divide the seed—sow half of it by walking one direction, then sow the other half at right angles to the first seeding. Then rake the seed in lightly, so as to cover it just a little. It is good to give it a light rolling, or compact it well. Sprinkle with a fine



Gerberich-Payne Shoe Co., Mt. Joy, Pa., has had fine results with Hoffman's Lawn Seed.

spray to avoid washing. Keep watering often—and after it is once rooted, give the young grass plenty of water at a time. Don't cut too soon—give the young plants a chance to get firmly started.

### RE-SEEDING A LAWN

This is done spring or fall. Even though there is a fair covering, a light scattering of seed will help. The thin or bare spots should be dug up or well scratched, fertilized and reseeded. Then well patted down or rolled. Watering should be done just as faithfully as with a new lawn.



**Hoffman's Lawn Seed** The owner of the home shown above, Mr. J. M. Noel, of Cresson, Pa., sent us the photo. Just read the letter he wrote about it:

"Early in the Spring of this year I purchased a quantity of your Lawn Grass Seed Mixture to sow my half acre of new lawn. This seed was sown on May 11th and it germinated surprisingly soon, so that I had a nice lawn and was cutting it within six weeks and now I have a close-growing beautiful lawn, which, to judge by its appearance, it might have been sown several years ago. Moreover, the grass is dwarfish, and free from weeds or noxious grasses.

"I take pleasure in sending you enclosed a picture of my place, which will give you a poor idea of my nice lawn. I regret that the autumn leaves were not cleaned off before the picture was taken."

Our Lawn Seed Mixture is composed of close-growing, fine-leaved, hardy grasses, that will live through the most severe winters, stand steady use, and keep its good appearance. The most expensive grasses are included, and this mixture, if carefully seeded on well-prepared soil, will produce a most beautiful sward—even—fine in texture—rich green in color. You can sow Hoffman's Lawn Seed with the assurance that you are using the very best to be had. If it were possible for you to see the many splendid lawns that were sown to this seed, you would at once be absolutely convinced of its superiority. See Price List.

**Shady-Lawn Mixture.** There has been more and more call for seed that will do well in shady locations. We have consulted the best authorities and have compounded a mixture that will give a good account of itself in such places. Same seeding directions as above should be followed. You have the same assurance that in this mixture you are offered the best seed available. See Price List.

# Red Clover

There are two of the major hay-crop seeds where quality and source of seed count for a great deal. We refer to Red Clover and Alfalfa. Things have so shaped themselves that a buyer of either of them cannot be over-cautious. There are so many things to be reckoned with. In the following offers, you can be supplied with just exactly the kind of seed you want to buy—and at the same time be assured of its being the best in its class for your purposes—for such it is!

There is desirable and undesirable seed produced in the United States, just the same as in other parts of the world. Much care must be exercised to avoid getting seed that is not suitable. To buy simply home-grown or U. S.-grown seed does not insure you of the seed most suitable for your section. Our business is to select for our patrons the kinds that have by various tests and actual use, proven adaptable to conditions in Pennsylvania and nearby States. Such does this list offer you. It consists of strictly high quality seed of known origin.

Red Clover is often called Medium Clover, sometimes June Clover. Most popular as a hay and pasture crop—sometimes used as a green manure crop to be plowed under. It always has a marked influence in increasing the yields of succeeding crops.

The ideal time to sow Clover Seed is during late Winter or early Spring—a morning when the soil is honey-combed by frost. The first slight thaw will enclose nearly every seed, and enable it to start its life of service. Clover is usually sown to land that was previously seeded with a grain crop. Thus no special preparation is necessary. Sow 4 to 6 quarts Red Clover per acre where Timothy has been sown earlier. If Clover alone is desired, sow 6 to 8 quarts per acre.



## "Extra" Brand Red Clover

"Extra" is the best-known brand of the East—more widely used every year. "Extra" brand seed stands for very high quality—is free from foul weeds—tested and sound in growth. Selecting stocks that will measure up to this high grade is no easy task.

"Extra" brand seed is selected by careful buyers in the best producing sections. It is cleaned and re-cleaned by modern machinery. Tests always show the very highest figures that can be gotten in the cleaning of Red Clover seed. The average for years has been right around the 99.50% mark. "Extra" brand seed is grown on clean land, in Northern locations, hardiest strains that will withstand severe weather tests. *We do not handle the Italian or other undesirable imported Red Clover Seed.*

**INOCULATE  
THIS SEED**  
See pages 16 & 17

Red Clover continued next page.



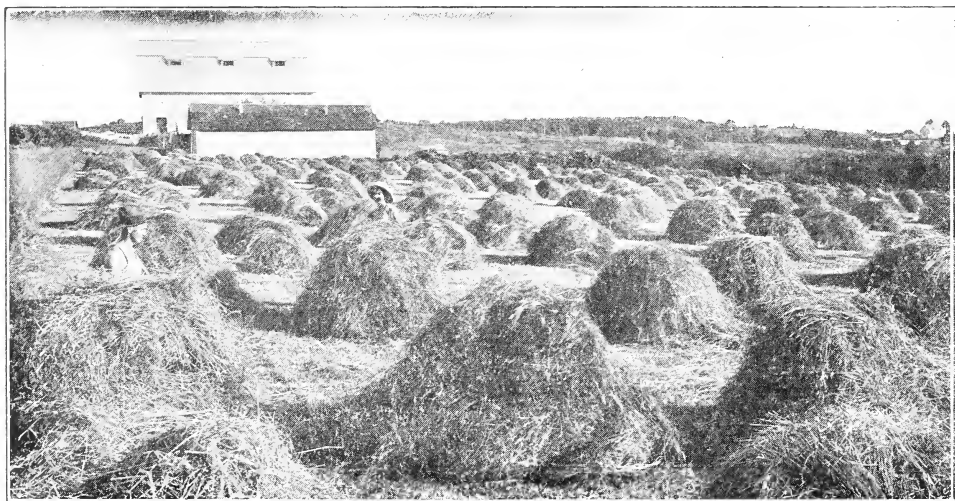
**Two Kinds of "Extra" Quality Red Clover Seed** are carried this year. Best quality Native U. S. grown seed, and best quality Adaptable seed from Northern sections of the old country. Each customer will be supplied with just exactly what he orders. This is absolutely guaranteed.

Unfortunately the crop of desirable U. S. grown seed is way below normal this year. That which is in most plentiful supply is the least-adapted to northern conditions—be on your guard. Such seed is on most eastern markets today—selling at lower prices than the harder strains. Yet, at the same time it is home-grown seed, true enough, and as such will be bought by many who do not know of its existence.

The Government under the new seed law, now sees to it that all undesirable imported seed has ten per cent. of it stained a red color. The adaptable seed has one per cent. of it stained a green color. Anyone can easily identify it. This adaptable seed does mean a saving, and has been proven suited for sowing in the Eastern and Northern States. Proven by Government tests, Experiment Station tests, and by actual use among many leading farmers. In fact a Government report showed it making about 15% more hay than did the average domestic seed at the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Stations. And in respect to winter-killing, the difference between the two has amounted to very little.

**"Extra" Brand Red Clover** seed is the hardest, cleanest, best seed to be had. Take your choice as to strain you will sow. We will maintain the very highest grades of both that are possible to secure. Either will give you satisfaction, and insure you good, clean crops of hay. See Price List.

**"Safe" Brand Red Clover** is just what its name implies—'safe' to sow. Not equal to "Extra" brand, but matches the so-called 'first-grade' or 'best' seed sold by many dealers—often better than their leading brands. Is free from dangerous weeds, tests usually average about 99% pure. "Safe" brand provides a saving, while "Extra" will please you no matter how critical you are. See List.



**Alsike and Timothy—Mixed** One authority has claimed that mixtures make the most hay—that more forage can be taken from land seeded to mixtures of grasses and clovers than when any one plant has possession of the soil. Some may think otherwise, yet many are using these mixtures of ours very successfully.

For several years, we have been having a growing demand for this mixture of Alsike and Timothy. Sales of this seed last year were again greater than they were year before last. Chances are that with the prices of most other Grasses so high this Spring, there will again be a heavy call for this popular mixture. Folks are learning its advantages. These two crops are well suited for growing together. Both thrive on a wide variety of soils—both are pretty sure to 'catch'—either will thrive in low places—ripen close together—and indeed aid each other.

Alsike and Timothy—Mixed—continued next page.

**Alsike and Timothy—Mixed—continued.**

The Alsike, a legume, deposits nitrogen in the soil, thus improving the chances of the Timothy—and the latter supports the Alsike, so that it can function better. Virgin seed of this mixture can often be bought to good advantage. The proportions vary—usually average from 15 to 25% Alsike. Price changes according to lot. As this page is being written the stock now on hand shows a test of almost 22% Alsike—with indeed splendid big-berry Timothy seed, and is very free from weed seeds. That is the point to be watched in buying mixtures, that the weed seed content is low. Certain unfair firms by offering mixtures at ridiculously low prices are enabled to work off undesirable lots of seed. Avoid 'bargain' seeds.

At any time we offer you this mixture, it is costing you less than the straight seeds would cost you, and you can have assurance that your land will not be over-run with foul weeds by sowing it. The sowing rate averages about 12 to 16 pounds per acre. A trial of this combination will prove profitable. See List.



## Economical Mixture (*Red Clover—Alsike—Timothy*)

The year 1928 witnessed the greatest sale ever, on this popular mixture. Right at the start, it must be made plain to you that this is not an offering of cheap, worthless seed. Indeed, quite the opposite—Economical Mixture is made up right here at our own plant, and we know and cheerfully testify that strictly good-quality seed goes into it.

"Economical Mixture" is a very proper one for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes. It is sold so cheaply that it will appeal to all who wish to save something in grass seed bills. The proportion is approximately one-fourth Timothy, one-fourth Alsike, and one-half Red Clover. This is made from lots of mixed Clover and Timothy, and mixed Timothy and Alsike—that were, for the most part produced and harvested in this mixed condition. The market for such seed being narrow, the farmer growing it sells it for less than he could get if the grasses were separate. Aside from these mixtures, this combination is made up of seed that equals the regular high grades.

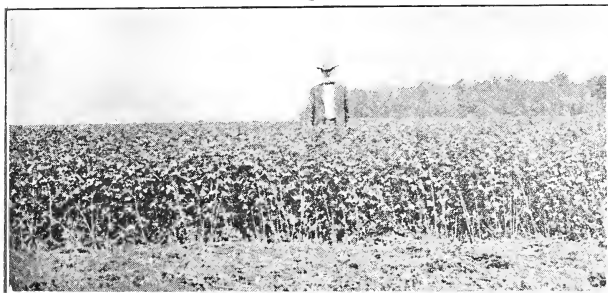
With added facilities for the proper mixing of seeds that were recently installed here, you will find us better prepared than ever before to serve you satisfactorily in any special seed-mixing you would want done. In our own bulking, such as is this offering of Economical Mixture—you will find a thoroughly mixed, even proportioned, product. And one that has real value, too. We repeat—Economical Mixture is composed as stated above—of desirable-quality seeds—showing good tests, both in freedom from foul weeds and sound germination. It will no doubt find many new users this Spring—any of which we feel sure, will be well repaid for the moderate investment required. See Price List.



**Sweet Clover** With the outlook for high prices on most other legume seeds, Sweet Clover will likely be used more than ever this year. Its use for pasture, for hay, for ensilage, and for soil improvement, is surely spreading rapidly. The following lines cover the uses of Sweet Clover. Yet readers can get free bulletins on this subject from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington—also from the Kansas and Nebraska Departments. They are very complete, and may give you much additional data.

**White Blossom Sweet Clover** Formerly classed as a weed—but today an extremely valuable legume. Authorities everywhere are recommending it. The most popular variety is the Biennial White Blossom (*Melilotus Alba*). This plant lives two years, then dies.

Planted either Spring or Fall of one year it will live until Fall of the following year. If left to seed, Sweet Clover will re-seed itself and last for years. Its value is for hay, pasture, soil improvement, and to inoculate soils for Alfalfa. Seems immune to diseases which often ruin other Clovers.



Sweet Clover sown in the Spring will make a fine growth of hay in the Fall of the same year—from two to four feet. Next Spring, growth is rapid and may be used for either hay or pasture. Two crops of hay may be made and then another crop will follow in the late Fall. This last crop will go to seed. This cutting would make hay, but of a coarse nature, not as palatable as crops made earlier.

Many sow Sweet Clover in corn fields at last cultivation. Good seed put in under favorable conditions gives a fine growth of Sweet Clover—furnishing pasture for late Fall, a Winter covering, and pasture again in the early Spring. Sweet Clover will do well in almost any kind of soil. But two things are important: (1) Sweet Clover does need lime. (2) The seed should be inoculated (Read page 16). See that your soil is right in lime—the lime requirement for Sweet Clover is about like that of Alfalfa. About twenty pounds per acre should be seeded. Seed should be covered.

To offset the many advantages of White Sweet Clover, but two disadvantages have been noted, and both are easily overcome. One is that if neglected and allowed to grow too large, stems become hard and bitter and the leaves fall off. The other is that sometimes livestock don't eat it readily, until they get accustomed to it. Sweet Clover like Alfalfa is rich in protein—fine for pasture. Prepares soils for alfalfa. Will grow where clover and alfalfa fail—on land too low or wet for them—on land too hard

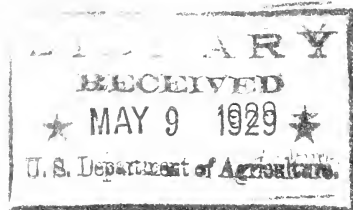
and compact for them—or on soil too poor for alfalfa. Is a great enriching crop, splendid for green manure, rich in nitrogen and fine for humus. Roots are soft and tender, easily plowed. Fits well in crop rotation—thrives in all parts of the country. There is nothing better to bring a worn-out field into farmable condition at so little labor and expense. Our Sweet Clover Seed has been **scarified**. This helps germination—scratches or breaks the shell so seed can get proper moisture to start its growth. See Price List.

**INOCULATE  
THIS SEED**  
See pages 16 & 17





62,73



# HOFFMAN'S FARM SEEDS

A. H. HOFFMAN INC

LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

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## PRICE LIST—See Other Side

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**T**HREE IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER  
*when you consult this Price List:*

1. ALL BAGS ARE FREE—There is no extra charge for the bags used in shipping Hoffman's Seeds. Full net weight of seed is guaranteed to be in each bag.
2. FREIGHT IS PAID when your total shipment of seeds weighs 300 lbs. or more, and is to be shipped to any railroad freight station in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Catalog, page 49, explains freight allowance to points in other States.
3. YOU MUST BE PLEASED—Seed bought here that is found unsatisfactory upon its arrival may be returned at once and money will be refunded. These Seeds are going to please you—because "HOFFMAN'S SEEDS PAY!"

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*Best time to Order is Now—while stocks are complete and prices correct. If for any reason you delay ordering, please read about "Price Changes"—page 48 in Catalog. Safe delivery of Seeds guaranteed.*







*When you sow Hoffman's  
"Extra" brand Clover Seed, you  
are sowing the cleanest and  
soundest and best-adapted seed  
made on this year's crop.*

*"Extra" Seed simply cannot  
sell at as low prices as ordinary  
seed. But it only means a few  
extra cents per acre!*

*These few cents are very well  
invested when final returns are  
figured.*

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(Seed Prices Inside)

## Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover. Yellow-flowering biennial Sweet Clover (Melilotus Officinalis).

Don't confuse it with the annual yellow-blossom for that is no good. This yellow biennial is preferred by some, because of its finer stems—making a finer grade of hay or pasture. Grows erect, yet is possibly in some cases apt to be a little more recumbent than the White Blossom variety, 2½ to 3 feet the first year—4 to 5 the second. Stems nearly as fine as alfalfa. Handled same as the white biennial described on other page. See Price List.

## "Grundy County" Sweet Clover. Popular for years in many Western sections. Originated in Grundy County, Illinois.

It is a strain of the biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover. Grows stems of a finer texture. Is more of a dwarf variety—grows perhaps three to four feet tall compared to five or more feet of the ordinary Sweet Clovers. Matures earlier by about two weeks. Some sections prefer the Grundy County strain for hay, because it is finer and makes more palatable feed. Because of the nature of the plant, the Grundy County strain may be disappointing where its user is trying to get hay the first year. So far we have heard of no advantages of Grundy County over the ordinary Sweet Clover for plowing under or pasture. But it is desired by some because if the season isn't just right to handle the crop when it is ready for harvest, it will not get so rank and undesirable as might the ordinary strain. See Price List.



**Alsike Clover** In the manner of growth, Alsike is much like Red Clover. However, not quite as tall, finer-stemmed, and the blossom nearly white. Makes a finer hay. This year especially, Alsike will be a great favorite for Spring seeding. The seed being smaller, Alsike goes much farther when sowing—and considering this, the price is not as high as certain other clovers.

Alsike is a surer 'catch' than Red Clover—is not subject to 'clover sickness'—has more of a root system, consequently stands greater ranges of temperature, and is less liable to winter-kill. Alsike is a perennial—while Red Clover is a biennial.

Mixing Alsike with Red Clover is a very good plan to follow. Certain folks vary the mixture. But about two to three parts Red Clover to one part of Alsike, is the usual formula. To sum up, Alsike offers you something good, cheap and sure in the line of Clover, and this year's supply here offered to you represents very nice quality.

Only one grade—our "Extra" brand Alsike, is listed. It is first-quality. Northern-grown seed, cleaned free from fowl weeds, and of sound growth. Will give you the kind of results you are seeking. See Price List.

## Mammoth (Sapling) Clover Much like the ordinary Red Clover. Blossoms and shape

of leaves are the same. Used for about the same purposes. Mammoth is a little coarser—grows taller—ripens later—roots deeper. Produces but one crop of hay—and affords less pasture after cut. Thrives on poorer soils. Withstands drought and freezing quite well. Sow like Red Clover. See Price List.

**Crimson Clover** is used largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. It should find more general use for these purposes. It will make good hay, but it ripens in May when good haying weather is not usually at hand. Crimson Clover is not a perennial—will last only one year. It should not be seeded until July 1st, when it may be sown where early potatoes have been harvested, or in corn fields at last cultivation. It will often furnish pasture over Winter and during early Spring. For a cover crop Crimson Clover will make an abundant growth, ready to turn under May 10th to 25th—in time to turn under for most any Spring crop. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early Spring crop, you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil without missing a money crop. Crimson must be sown, however, with some care. When you sow in corn fields you should first sow the seed, then cultivate so as to cover it. If you follow potatoes or grain crops disc the land and harrow in the Crimson seed. In an open field, rolling is advisable after seed is sown. Sow about one bushel to four acres. You will get a better stand and gather more nitrogen if you inoculate your seed—see pages 16 & 17. See Price List.

**INOCULATE  
THIS SEED**  
See pages 16 & 17

**White (Dutch) Clover.** Has a long creepy growth. Constantly renews itself—its stems coming in contact with the earth and thus forming new plants. Makes good pasture, high in protein, and readily eaten by stock. Stands trampling very well. Provides early spring grazing. White Dutch Clover needs lime—about same as for Red Clover and Alfalfa. Prefers somewhat more moisture for best results. Is a fine nitrogen-gatherer when seed is rightly inoculated. Its blossoms furnish abundant nectar for bees. Very valuable in fancy lawn-grass mixtures. See Price List.

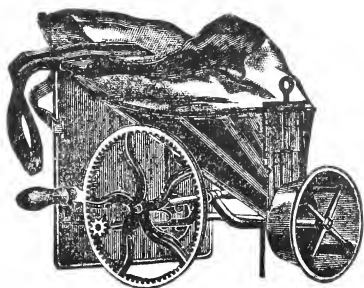
**Japan Clover or Lespedeza.** This variety of Clover is known but little in Pennsylvania—but very popular in sections to the South. A customer in Adams County, Pennsylvania, has had Japan Clover on his farm for several years, and speaks in highest terms of its merits. It is mostly desired where the soil is not so good. Indeed thrives on poor soils—adapted to hillsides—does not require lime. One point in its favor is that when once established (and it will grow on most any kind of soil) it will provide pasture in the hot summer months when the regular grasses are not growing. Livestock eats it readily.

Japan Clover is a legume—that is, while growing it deposits nitrogen at its roots, and stores it there for the use of other crops that are to follow it on that same ground. Does not grow tall enough to cut for hay. Does not grow fast. Is mostly started by broadcasting early as possible in the spring after frost danger is past. In sections where adapted, is fine to dress up old thin pastures—or establish new ones. In such localities, excels other Clovers because it will grow and thrive where the others can never be started at all. For a new seeding, use enough seed—maybe 15 lbs. up to 20 lbs. per acre. For sowing on old pastures, use 5 to 10 lbs. per acre. 25 lbs. of Japan Clover seed is sold as a bu. See Price List.

*Have You a Good Seeding Machine?  
Here is One!*

## The "Cahoon" Seed Sower

is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and the most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. Sent to our customers—packed in corrugated fibre boxes—postage prepaid, for **\$4.50 each**. Include one with your Seed Order. You will find it giving real satisfaction.



# Timothy Seed

## "Farmer's Choice" Brand

"Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed grows more popular each year. When this brand was first sold in 1905, we then determined that into it should go nothing but the very best grade of seed obtainable. This aim was closely followed each year since then. The result is that "Farmer's Choice" Timothy seed has built up for itself a name for good quality such as is unknown to other brands throughout the sections we serve. There is not a competing

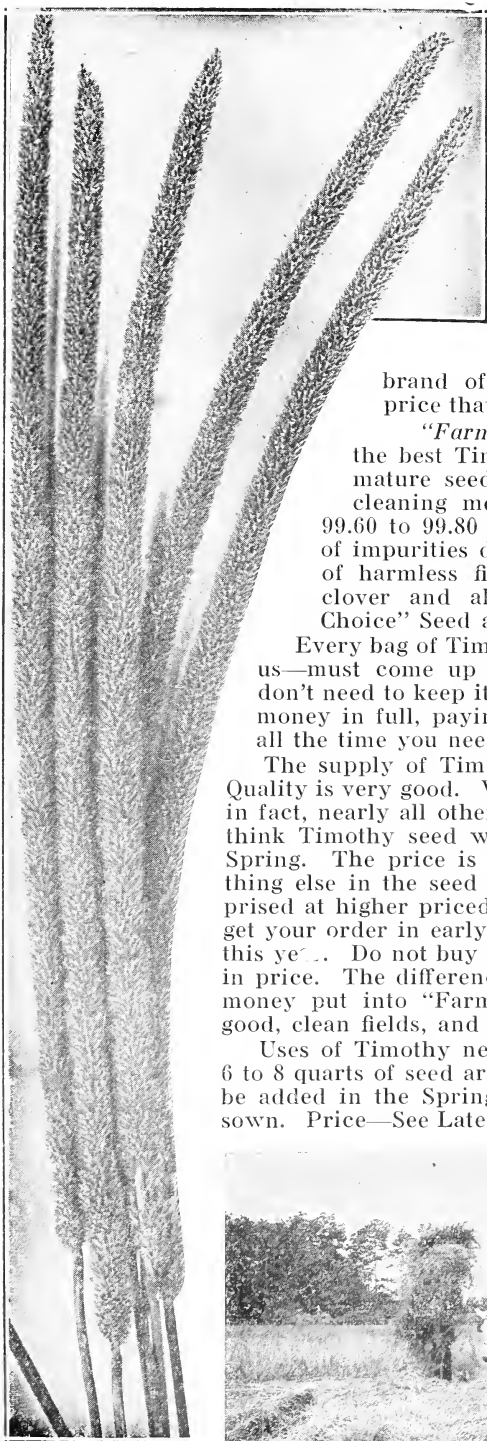
brand of Timothy seed being sold at a lower price that will give equal satisfaction.

"Farmer's Choice" Seed is the heaviest part of the best Timothy Cleaned Clean. Light weight immature seeds have been removed by most modern cleaning methods. Tests for purity average from 99.60 to 99.80 per cent. The very, very small portion of impurities does not consist of dangerous weeds, but of harmless fibre and other grass seeds, principally clover and alsike. Germination tests of "Farmer's Choice" Seed average very high.

Every bag of Timothy Seed—like other seed you buy from us—must come up to your expectation of quality or you don't need to keep it—simply return it and we'll refund your money in full, paying all freight charges. You are allowed all the time you need to have tests made.

The supply of Timothy Seed is of only fair size this year. Quality is very good. With such high prices on the Clovers and in fact, nearly all other grass seeds, there are many firms who think Timothy seed will see a greater demand for itself this Spring. The price is certainly low compared to most everything else in the seed line. We personally would not be surprised at higher priced Timothy. Believe it would pay you to get your order in early. Buy "Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed this year. Do not buy another kind of seed because it is lower in price. The difference cannot be great—and the small extra money put into "Farmer's Choice" Seed will mean for you good, clean fields, and better stands of grass.

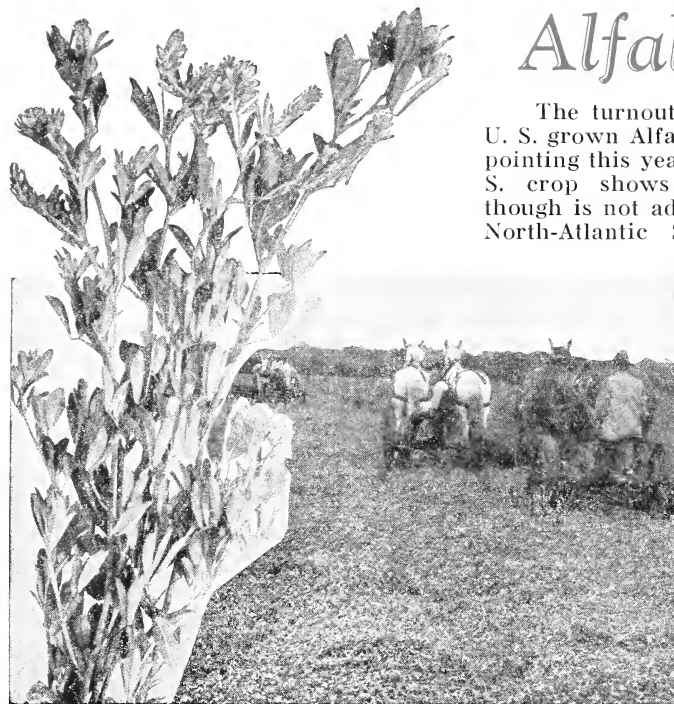
Uses of Timothy need not be discussed here. Sown alone 6 to 8 quarts of seed are required per acre. When Clover is to be added in the Spring, only 4 to 6 quarts per acre need be sown. Price—See Latest Price List.



## Alfalfa Seed

The turnout of high-grade Northern U. S. grown Alfalfa seed was quite disappointing this year. The Southwestern U. S. crop shows beautiful style seed—though is not adapted for seeding in the North-Atlantic States. The paragraphs that follow are intended to help the Eastern Alfalfa-Man decide on the kind of seed he will sow this Spring. There cannot be too much stress laid on this vital point—namely, to know for a certainty the kind of seed he is sowing. Much of his chance for success or failure depends on the seed sown.

Alfalfa is to-day so valuable and well-known a plant, that but little space is needed for a discussion about it. The



rise in importance of this wonderful legume is one of the wonders of our agriculture. Every year sees Alfalfa gaining in favor. It carries such decided advantages, that more farms of all sections should be reaping the benefits they can derive from its use. The heavy tonnage of hay produced each season, the many-year life of the plants, and the ever-increasing value they put into the soil growing them, are three of the factors responsible for the great favor Alfalfa enjoys. The ten pointers that follow on these pages may be helpful to some of our friends. Neglecting any one of these points may be cutting down your chances for best results.

No good can come from ever-so-well-prepared seedbeds, inoculated soils, etc., when poor Alfalfa seed or seed of doubtful origin is sown. This is one crop where good, clean, hardy, Northern-grown, native seed counts for much. Leading Alfalfa Farmers of the East depend year after year on our Alfalfa Seed and they always have something to show for it. The poorest economy is to save a dollar or two on the cost price of Alfalfa seed, when real first-class dependable seed can be had for just a few cents extra per acre.

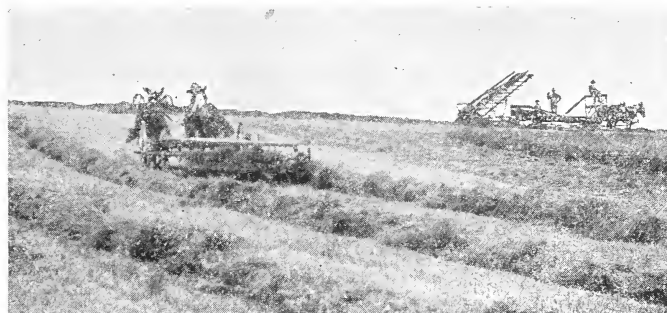
Here are offered the very best strains of Alfalfa Seed to be had. Each lot is of good quality. Not infested with foul weeds. Tested and of sound growth. Positively Northern-grown seed. Prices are on a close basis, quality of seed considered. The top grades of seed command higher prices than ordinary qualities. Particularly with Alfalfa, where you want the crop to stand for several years, the small extra amount that this class of seed will stand you at the start, is going to prove to your best interests in the end. Let us supply your Alfalfa seed for 1929—it will pay you! Varieties are described on following pages—please read.

**Hardy  
Northern-Grown  
Alfalfa  
Seed**

**ALWAYS KEEP IN MIND**—about our prices including "Free Bags" and "Prepaid Freight"—this is important. See last page for details.



**"Northwest Alfalfa Seed"** Time and again—through many years it has been proven—Alfalfa seed from the far northwestern section of the United States is the hardest—surest to catch—surest to thrive—surest to stay—and the most prolific to be had. Our



**"Northwest" Brand** represents just such seed. It is recommended unconditionally as the choicest seed possible to secure. It is produced in the districts adjacent to the North Rockies, and mostly in the states of Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas—in fact, the most northern sections where Alfalfa

seed can be matured. It is the cleanest, brightest and strongest seed from these sections. Only a strong, vigorous strain can endure the severe climatic conditions of these northern seasons. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore, the seed matured is hardy.

Our supply of "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed is of as fine quality as was produced this year. Due to a short crop, the quality of a great deal of the true "Northwest" is below normal. This is the year for the alfalfa seed buyer to beware of low-priced offerings.



There will be low germinating seed on the market. The very finest looking seed made in the United States this year was made in states of the southwest—such as Arizona, New Mexico, etc. But don't be misled into sowing any alfalfa seed because it is cheap—especially this year. We know for a certainty the exact origin of our seed—let us trade together, you will benefit by sowing the very best seed to be had this year.

It is impossible to sell our seed at prices quoted by some houses for their so-called Northern or Northwestern grown seed, which, if investigated, may prove to be something different than claimed.

"Northwest" Alfalfa Seed has been giving excellent satisfaction the past twelve years. It furnishes its own advertising. More and more buyers demand it each season—most of our trade wants it—they know its benefits. Results are surer and more lasting. The small cost at the beginning is soon lost sight of, as the extra returns from the crop begin to show themselves. Don't wait to buy "Northwest" Alfalfa this year. There is a shortage of this quality seed. See Price List.

### FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

"There is no State in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown."

Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the acre. It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year. It has as much protein as Wheat bran.

It does not exhaust the soil, it enriches the soil. 360 stalks have been grown from one seed.

Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent. more than other Clovers and 60 per cent. more than Timothy. One acre will pasture 20 pigs for 6 months.

3 pounds a day makes full feed for fattening Lambs—4 to 5 pounds for aged sheep—35 pounds for steers. Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.

Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June Grass. It can be chopped fine with corn meal. Such a mixture is worth more a pound than the original corn meal.

"Its long branching roots penetrate far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus can stitute a gigantic subsoiler. These become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir of fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come."

**Genuine "Grimm" Alfalfa Seed** True "Grimm" Alfalfa is the very safest kind of seed to sow wherever there is any trouble with winter-killing. No other types excel true "Grimm" alfalfa in hardiness. And here are offered to you, two lots of absolutely genuine "Grimm" seed.

It is impossible to tell the difference between "Grimm" Alfalfa and other Alfalfas by inspecting the seeds. They look exactly alike. The only way to be sure is to know for a certainty regarding the origin of the seed itself. You may know for a surety the exact origin of both strains here offered to you. They were produced in Idaho and Montana. One lot is State Certified and Sealed Seed. Comes to you with each bag sealed by the State Authorities—tag and seal attached. Certainly it costs something to get such extra attention—but we know some of our folks want that kind of seed and so it was bought for them.

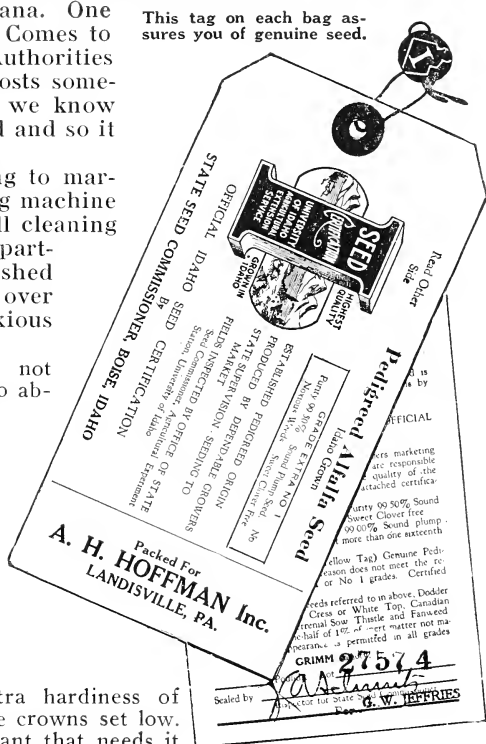
It has State supervision, from seeding to market. This seed is sealed at the threshing machine and is checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by deputies of the State Department. It provides for you. Established pedigreed origin. Purity averages over 99.50%. Sound, plump seed. No noxious weeds. Sweet Clover free.

Our other strain of "Grimm" Seed is not second-grade seed by any means. It is also absolutely genuine "Grimm" seed. Comes direct to us from the folks growing it, and is certified by them under affidavit to be the true "Grimm" strain. Also shows excellent purity tests—over 99.50%, with no dodder or other noxious weeds found present. Both lots are tested for highest germination. Either will give the utmost satisfaction in Alfalfa. They are both true "Grimm" Alfalfa. There is an acute scarcity of this quality seed this year. Suggest early orders. Our prices for this genuine "Grimm" Alfalfa seed are right!

Perhaps the chief reason for the extra hardiness of "Grimm" Alfalfa is its root formation. The crowns set low. This gives protection to the part of the plant that needs it most. Again, the roots tend to be of a more branching type. Besides the above, pedigree counts! Hardiness just seems to be naturally bred into "Grimm" alfalfa, and that helps make up its character—this fact contributes most to its wonderful success. It is not always the case that "Grimm" plants will produce branching type of root-system—sometimes they grow out like those of the ordinary alfalfas. Only sure way to get true "Grimm" seed is to order it from firms who know the truth about their supply and are willing to impart it to you fairly and squarely.

Here is listed the most valuable supply of "Grimm" seed available this year, and it is recommended unconditionally to you. Just like with all other kinds of seeds, there is a certain market value on "Grimm"

"Grimm" Alfalfa—continued next page.



### "Canadian Variegated" Alfalfa Seed

The crop of this seed was so very short this year, that it is claimed all of it made will be needed by Canadian farmers themselves. If able to offer this valuable strain, it will be quoted on Price List.

**"Grimm" Alfalfa**  
*Continued*

seed that is the genuine article. If you should be offered so-called "Grimm" seed, at a low price, just feel sure about it that something is lacking somewhere. It won't pay you to take chances with it.

This may be the ideal year for you to commence with "Grimm" Alfalfa, and no question about it, here is the kind of seed for you. The genuine strain, cleaned to perfection, of sound growth, and priced very reasonable. See Price List.

**"Kansas" Alfalfa Seed** There are many who prefer Kansas grown seed to any other Alfalfa. To those folks this offering will strongly appeal. This seed offered as this page is written represents nice, clean stock. It is the genuine Kansas-grown seed. Purchased under affidavit. Is strictly new-crop seed, produced in the central part of Kansas, from dryland fields, and represents some of the very best quality seed produced in that State.

Some Alfalfa men of the East argue that because of the freezing and thawing conditions through which the Kansas plants must live in order to produce seed, they thus prove themselves of a hardier make-up than Alfalfa from many other locations. This stock is extra-well cleaned—sound and the genuine strain. See Price List.

**Ten Pointers on Alfalfa****1. GOOD SEED—MOST IMPORTANT.**

There is good seed to be had in this country this year. But there is also much lower-quality lower-priced seed—some of it imported seed that will not do well for you. This will sell at lower prices than the better seed. But don't be induced to buy it, even at a few dollars per bushel less money. You'll find it most expensive in the end. Your best seed will be true Northern grown American seed—sure it costs more, but divide its extra cost among the several years it will outlast the other strains, and you will readily see the wisdom of buying it. You can place absolute dependence on the strains offered you in this Book.



"Northwest" Alfalfa (Note the tall, thick growth)

**2. PLANT IN A DEEP, LOOSE, WELL-DRAINED SOIL.** Where soils are rather thin, deep plowing will help. Alfalfa deep feeding root system must have favorable top soil conditions—then its roots will soon reach down through rather stiff clay soils. Soils that are sandy or lacking in fertility should be corrected by heavy application of manure. Read Paragraph 6.

**3. THE SEED BED MUST BE WELL DRAINED**—thoroughly pulverized and deep—then made firm by rolling or dragging. The land must have a chance to settle. This sometimes takes six weeks, though during heavy rains may average four weeks. The disc and harrow are the tools needed after the plow. When thoroughly prepared, harrow the ground after each rain. If it does not rain, harrow every ten days until seed is sown; this insures sufficient moisture and destroys weeds. When you plan for Alfalfa long in advance, grow cultivated crops ahead of it and make every effort thus to destroy all possible weed plants.

**4. IF SOIL LACKS HUMUS** turn under clover sod or cow peas or soy beans or crimson clover or sweet clover. This will make the sod friable and with the manure you apply will give the Alfalfa the fertility of soil to sustain it in its early growth. Alfalfa when started will get its own feed if there is anything to reach. But when it starts the plant is weak and must have plenty of available food in order to make a good growth the first year. Then it will build a strong tap root which will enable it to winter well and start vigorously to produce growth of hay the following Spring.

**5. INOCULATION IS NECESSARY.** This means that you must plant in the soil nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria, without which Alfalfa cannot flourish. Your soil may be full of clover bacteria or cow pea or of soy bean bacteria, but these germs will not help your Alfalfa. So you must supply these Alfalfa germs. We believe the very best bacteria is offered on pages 16 and 17. Read all about it there. We absolutely know that this form of cultures is all that is claimed for it.

**6. USE LIME FOR SOIL ACIDITY.** Alfalfa must have soil that is sweet and not acid. After several successive crops of grain, soils are apt to become acid. Test your soil—Buy a dime's worth of blue litmus paper at your drug store. Take a knife, cut into the ground, pressing the earth slightly apart. Insert a piece of the paper, press the earth firmly together so that the blue litmus paper will be held firmly and leave there several hours. The soil must not be too dry. If the paper turns from blue to red it is evident that your soil is acid and needs lime to correct it. Repeat the test in several parts of the field. Burned lime should not be used in greater quantities than two tons per acre. If ground limestone is used apply

*Ten Pointers on Alfalfa—continued*

3,000 pounds per acre. Where agricultural lime is procurable it is safer to use than either of the above forms, as it is not caustic. Two tons of lime or more, not caustic, per acre may be used. All lime must be applied after plowing and worked in thoroughly, preferably by discing, and, if possible, a few weeks before seeding.

**7. BEST TIME TO SEED.** This is different in different localities and depends upon climatic conditions and upon whether you can give proper attention to soil preparation, weed killing, etc., in advance of seeding. You can sow either Spring or Fall, here in the Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley States. A good rule is seed as long ahead of the most trying seasons for the young plants as possible. Late April, May or June, or late July, August or early September is permissible, provided, the other conditions in these paragraphs have been taken care of. Where very hot mid-summers must be feared, early Fall seeding should be considered. Where very severe Winters are anticipated, Spring seeding may be preferred.

**8. SHALL THE SEED BE COVERED?** By all means cover the seed. On heavy loam soils, from three-fourths to one inch. On sandy soils that dry out readily cover one and one half to two inches. Alfalfa seeds have a hard coat and will not germinate unless the seed is firmly packed in damp soil. When seed is broadcasted a shallow set smoothing harrow or a weeder must be used. We believe in rolling after working in the seed. Alfalfa disc drills do splendid work as the seed can all be placed in the exact depth that is required.

**9. HOW HEAVY TO SEED.** In the East more seed is needed than in the West. We advise using plenty of seed. Ten to twelve pounds might do if all other conditions were exactly right—but twenty pounds per acre is the safe average. We know successful Alfalfa men who sow thirty pounds. This is a matter of judgment which must be considered together with every other condition under which the Alfalfa bed is started.

**10. ABOUT NURSE CROPS.** Nurse crops, where there are some seeds to contend with, help to check them in Spring seeded Alfalfa. The nurse crop should be sown lightly. Heavy seeding robs the Alfalfa of moisture and fertility. Spring Barley at the rate of three-fourths bushel per acre is the most used grain for this nurse crop. Don't plant nurse crops in the Fall. Sow the grain and Alfalfa separately.

*Inoculate Your Seed**with* **HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT** *It Pays!*

Our friends during the past fifteen years have bought thousands of dollars worth of 'Farmogerm' Inoculation from our catalogs. This year there has arisen some difficulty in the marketing of that product under its old name—so we had to discontinue listing it. With us it has meant making a change all around—hence our new **HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT**.

Right here it must be plainly stated that we offer you a strictly 100% guaranteed product. The breeding of these cultures is a business all its own—indeed quite an art.

The services of the very best trained talent is required. Skilled bacteriologists and chemists only are capable of accomplishing the very best in this line of inoculating bacteria. Our thought is that you shall know at once, that we are not attempting to prepare this bacteria here. It is done for us in one of the country's recognized laboratories by indeed very efficient methods. Government authorities have for years endorsed the quality of the products of this organization—hence we know for a surety that you can rely absolutely on the merits of our product.

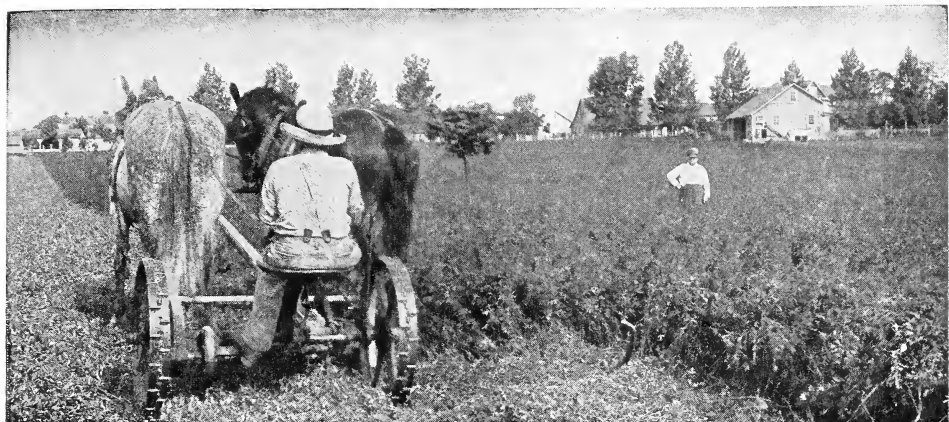
**HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT** is for application only to the seeds of legume plants. The legume crops are those that build up the soil. They belong to the family that bear their seeds in pods. Two main reasons exist for the great importance the legumes bear to successful agriculture. First, because of their great feed value—their leaves, stems, and seeds being rich in protein. And second, they are capable (when rightly inoculated) of producing nodules on their roots—little sacs wherein is stored nitrogen the plant draws from the air. Thus this free nitrogen supply is available to the further success of these legume plants themselves, and also it is thus stored away in that soil for the benefit of the next crop that is to follow on that same ground.

Many years back, there was not the need for commercial fertilizer that exists today. Soils have been losing their fertility because of continued cropping. The cheapest means of restoring or keeping up the present fertility is the liberal use of the legume plants—however, only when they are properly inoculated by the right bacteria. Such does this page offer our readers.

**HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT** is guaranteed to be a pure, live, fresh culture—and to produce nodules. There are millions of active bacteria in each can—more than ample germs to properly inoculate the quantity of seed mentioned on each label.



Inoculation helps Clover  
do its best.



It Will Pay to Inoculate Every New Seeding of Alfalfa.

**HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT** has been scientifically prepared all along the line. The bacteria has been bred up with all possible care. All various containers, and the media containing the germs, having been completely sterilized so as to do away with all possibility of contamination. Each can is plainly marked with a date, until which time the contents are guaranteed. Different from our old-style culture, **HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT** is prepared in a humus medium rather than in jelly form. There are many advantages. Its application is easy. Complete directions are plainly printed on each can.

### Important About Inoculation of Seed

Some folks think because they have inoculated once, that is all they require. This is wrong. In the first place, inoculation applied to clover will be of no value when Soy Beans, or Alfalfa is to go on that same ground. **Because each kind of seed requires a different germ** to be effective. Secondly, it has been proven beyond a doubt that for the small cost involved, it pays to apply new inoculation to each seeding of the same crop. Each new application of these bacteria, will tend to increase the quantity of nitrogen that can be put back into the soil by this method.

One writer figures this way—he says: "It costs only around 35c to inoculate an acre of Alfalfa with bacteria, which will gather around a hundred pounds of nitrogen, worth \$20 to \$30, annually. These bacteria may live there in the soil many years. Yet the cost is so small, and the benefits so great, that it pays to make sure by inoculating every legume seeding with a fresh, pure culture, even though the land has been previously inoculated."

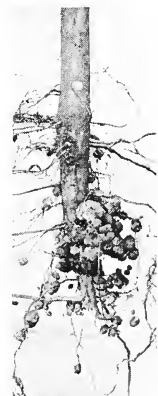
### Hoffman's Inoculant Will:

Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, give quicker growth—earlier maturity. Increase their food value. Make legumes grow where they cannot otherwise be grown. Supply nitrates to other crops that grow with the inoculated legume crop. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm.

### Prices of Hoffman's Inoculant

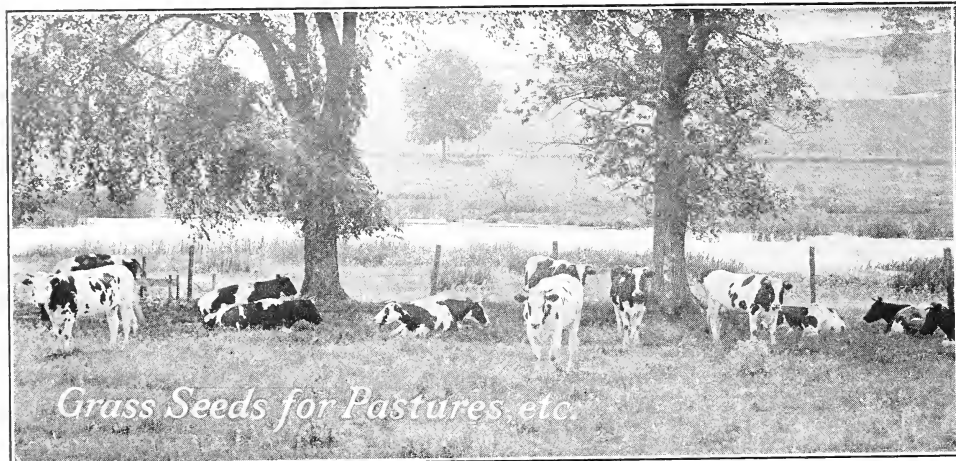
Care must be followed in ordering. The seven different kinds of bacteria available.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu. size	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size	1 bu. size	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size	5 bu. size
Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.....	35c	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	
Red Clover, Mammoth, Alsike and White Clover.....	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	
Japan Clover or Lespedeza.....	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	
Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, etc.....	25c			2 bu. size	
Soy Beans.....		35c	.60	1.10	\$2.25
Cowpeas .....		35c	.60	1.10	2.25
Vetch—and Canada Field Peas.....		35c	.60	1.10	2.25



**NOTE:** If you prefer the jelly-type inoculation, such as you have always bought from us, we can supply "Stimugerm," a thoroughly reliable product—exactly like Farmogerm—at prices shown above.

A well-inoculated  
Soy Bean root.  
Note the nodules.



**Kentucky Blue Grass** The most important cultivated pasture grass in the United States. Palatable and nutritious, produces fine pasture. Suitable for all the Eastern and Northern States. Sow Spring or Fall.

Kentucky Blue Grass is a very hardy perennial grass. Produces an abundance of running rootstocks, by which it propagates readily. Does especially well in limestone soils. In general it is a low growing grass when compared to some other grasses—rarely exceeding two feet in height. Kentucky Blue does not grow as rapidly as some grasses and it is a good practice to sow other grasses along with it—especially where a pasture plot is desired as soon as possible. Sow about 40 lbs. per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel.

Used for lawns Kentucky Blue produces a good sod. However, our Lawn Grass Mixture (see page 4) is preferred for lawn purposes. It has other ingredients that are helpful. See List.

**Red Top** No grass will grow under a greater variety of conditions than Red Top. It is about the best wet-land variety. In soils that lack lime, Red Top comes through nicely. Is very resistant to drought. A vigorous grower and will serve in a short time where a turf is desired.

Red Top may be sown either Spring or Fall. It matures about the same time as timothy. When once well started will spread out and supplant grasses. It is, however, not hard to destroy when necessary. Succeeds on most any soil. It grows very well on 'sour' soils. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal hay plant sown.

This grass is very valuable in most any pasture mixture, being a sure and steady grower. Ofttimes is used along with Blue Grass for lawn seed mixtures. For field use, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our seed sells as 32 pounds to the bushel. See Price List.

**Orchard Grass** Valuable for either hay crops or pasture purposes. Succulent and nourishing, more leafy and of greater length than many other grasses. Is early—ripens three weeks ahead of Timothy. Furnishes the first green grass in the Spring, and lasts well until Fall. It will last for years. When closely cropped it grows up quickly, and is ready for grazing again within two weeks. Orchard grass will stand drought and is hardy. Thrives well on practically all soils. Orchard grass makes the most nutritious hay if cut when in bloom—but if allowed to become old before cutting, it is too woody. It is the nature of Orchard Grass to grow in tufts or bunches. Sow about 30 pounds per acre. We sell 14 pounds for a bushel. See Price List.



**Meadow Fescue** Sometimes called English Blue Grass—but is not at all like our Kentucky Blue or Canada Grass. One of the best natural or permanent Meadow Grasses. Very fine for hay—eaten by all stock and is a nourishing feed. Grows from two to three feet high—but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. Thrives anywhere in the North. Very hardy. Does well on almost all soils—probably does its best on low, damp locations. Comes into use early and lasts the full season. Roots penetrate deeply 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Has some valuable traits as a fertilizer. Will endure severe freezing. Sow about forty pounds to the acre. Twenty-four pounds is sold as one bushel. See Price List.

**Canada Blue Grass** Grows much like Kentucky Blue, but coarser, more rapidly—is shorter, and a more wiry grass. Will thrive where Kentucky Blue will not. Makes less feed per acre. Canada Blue is suited to high, dry situations and rocky soil, also under trees. Does not make a good turf, having more stems and less forage. Grows from one to two feet high. Fourteen pounds mean one bushel. See Price List.

**English Rye Grass** Generally called Perennial Rye Grass. This is a quick-growing grass, suitable for mixtures, pastures, hay and lawns. Succeeds well on most any soil not water-sogged, and affords good, quick, nutritious grazing. Stands close cropping, recovers quickly after cutting. The hay is eaten by all live stock. The leaves are abundant and the whole plant nutritious. Sow Spring or Fall—40 to 50 pounds per acre. 24 pound sold as a bushel. See Price List.

**Pacey's Rye Grass** Very similar to the English or Perennial Rye Grass, except that it is more of a dwarf plant—does not grow quite so tall. However, is a quick and sure grower. Superior to the English Rye for lawns or fine pastures. See Price List.

**Bromus Inermis** This grass came originally from Russia. Now grown largely in the West. Is a perennial grass—stands for years. Wants a rich soil for best results. Sown from early Spring to late Fall. Withstands heat, drought and frost. Valuable for pasture and hay. Relished by cattle and all stock. Roots deeply—thus enabled to thrive on the driest soils. Sow two or three bushels per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.



## Tall Meadow Oats Grass

Here is a tall, rank grass that may be grown on inferior soils. Grows quickly—make a good hay or pasture. Hardy—lasts for years. Deeply rooted—withstands drought. Becomes green early in the Spring—remains green late in the Fall. We sell 14 lbs. per bushel. Sow from 2 to 3 bushels per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top, Clover and similar grasses. Prices—See Price List.

## Any Special Mixture You Want

will be cheerfully made up for you without any extra charge whatever. Many scores of special mixtures are compounded every year for folks who want to follow a certain formula. Don't hesitate asking, we'll be glad to serve you in this manner.



## Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture

### HIGHLAND MIXTURE

for  
well-drained,  
upland sowing

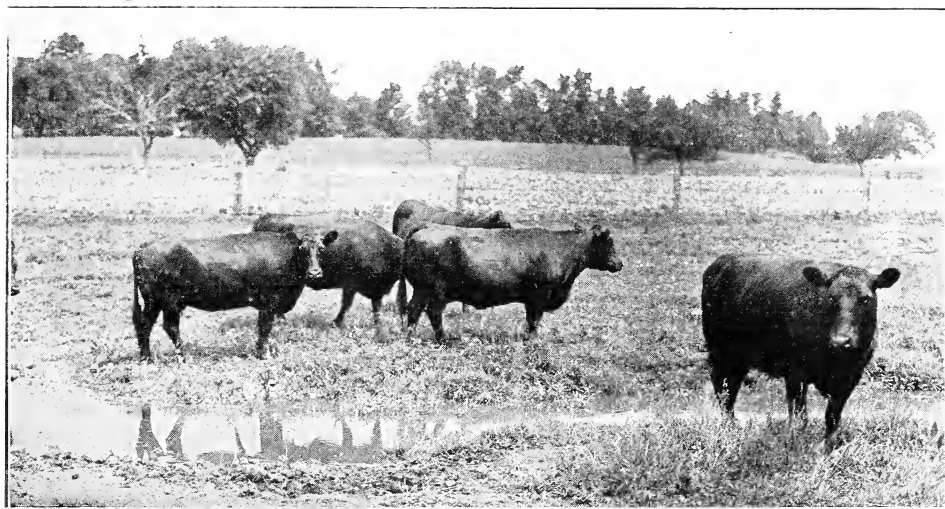
There are farms in every community that have land—now left idle because of difficulty in farming—too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet, to be farmed in the regular rotation; that if sown to either of these mixtures could be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for many years.

If it happens that any part of your farm is on this order—don't let it lay idle any longer. Put it to work for you—here is a mixture of various pasture grasses, that if seeded to such patches of land—can be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for several years. A good tonnage of hay can be realized, in addition to the added pasture you would thus be gaining. On the whole, you would realize a nice rate of income on your investment.

These mixtures are made up of various grasses—ten to a dozen of them—blended in proper proportions. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the Summer and last until late Fall. A large proportion of the grasses are of a permanent nature

—continued next page





### *Permanent Hay and Pasture—continued*

and a field once firmly established will last for many years. In these mixtures are contained the Blue Grasses, Herd's Grass or Red Top, some of the Rye Grasses and fescues, other permanent pasture grasses, some timothy and certain small portions of some of the clovers—together making up a well-balanced formula, giving very good satisfaction.

Either the Highland or Lowland mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing. Use 30 to 35 pounds per acre. Thirty-two pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

## LOWLAND MIXTURE

for  
**Lowland,  
Meadows, etc.**

## Hoffman's EXTRA QUALITY Clovers

The Clover Seed section of this book offers top-notch qualities—selected by experts, tested and sound. You can safely put your trust in these offerings, and be well pleased with results.

## Hardy Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed

Genuine high-grade northern Alfalfa Seed is scarce this year. Prices will doubtless remain firm. Buy early. Nothing will be gained by buying the 'low-priced' Alfalfa Seed that will be offered this year—it won't pay.

New blood in your Seed Oats will show in the crop. Here are several reliable strains. This is the year to renew your Seed Oats—the change will pay! Cost per acre figures low, when compared to results.

## Heavy- Yielding Seed Oats 7 Varieties

Good Seed pays for itself, and earns extra profits for its users. This is just as true with Seed Corn, as with the Seed Potatoes, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas, Spring Grains, Pasture Grasses, or any other Seeds listed.

## Potatoes Grains Grasses Soy Beans Field Peas

**Prices** All our prices INCLUDE COST OF BAGS needed for shipment and FREIGHT WILL BE PAID TO YOUR STATION as explained on last page. Firms not quoting this way can make prices appear lower. Always remember—you are here offered the best qualities the crop affords. This has the greatest bearing on prices.

**Bearded Barley** Here is a crop more Pennsylvania farmers should grow. Reports from authorities in all parts of the State are very favorable to Barley.

A summary of the points favoring Barley might read like this: As a substitute for Oats, Barley is becoming very popular. It is not nearly the 'hit or miss' crop that Oats has become in recent years. In other words, Barley is a dependable crop. . . . It makes a splendid nurse crop for starting sweet clover and alfalfa. Comes off early—gives the young legume crop the benefit of all possible moisture so it can get started better. Is not as leafy as oats, and for that reason gives the young clover plants a better chance, even before the Barley is taken off. Barley is used quite successfully as a feed substitute for corn—especially in sections where it is becoming harder to mature good corn. Its feeding value is well established by actual tests and comparisons. One man reports that lamb feeders using barley seemed to get a good finish on their lambs. The Barley seemed to help make the flesh and covering more firm than did corn. Another man has told us that "it is not uncommon to get a yield of 40 bushels of Barley per acre, and sometimes more, and since it weighs 50 per cent. more than oats, it gives fair returns on this basis."

One difficulty is present in Barley. Some folks object to the beards of the Barley plant. It is sometimes possible to get beardless Barley. But unfortunately

the beardless Barley don't give the satisfactory yields. We haven't found desirable beardless Barley—mainly for that reason. Furthermore, it is just about impossible to get a true beardless quality—it seems to run back to the bearded type very rapidly. (If able to offer any Beardless Barley it will be found quoted on Price List.)

The variety here described was developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Has outyielded other strains throughout various sections where it has been grown. Increases of 5 to 8 bushels per acre have been observed. One yield was over 45 bushels per acre.

This Wisconsin Pedigree is a 6-row type. Stiff in the straw—stands up very



well. A vigorous grower. Stands tall—ripens uniformly—its large heads fill well—develop fully. The grain is of good color and plump—heavy—and sound.

Barley will do well most anywhere. In the Eastern and more Southern States, it will deteriorate, unless seed is brought from the North at short intervals. Succeeds on land too poor for many other grain crops. Outyields wheat in many sections. The grain is invaluable for all kinds of stock. Barley should be sown early as possible, but will stand late planting better than will oats. Sow about 2 bu. per acre. See Price List.

## WINTER WHEAT

This summer, be sure to get our special Winter Wheat Catalog. There is now growing for us an immense acreage of fine wheat, smooth-chaff and bearded varieties. This seed will be thoroughly cleaned and graded and ready for you about August 1st. Sowing this seed is bound to pay you! It means increased yield.



**Spring Wheat** ("Marquis" Variety). Government authorities recommend this variety, both for yielding ability and good flour-making qualities. We have been discouraging the growing of Spring Wheat, except in higher portions of Pennsylvania and in the States to the North. We believe this Marquis variety will do further South—knowing that it has succeeded where other kinds of Spring Wheat failed. One reason that Marquis does better than other Spring varieties is that it is earlier by ten days than the others and not nearly as subject to rust and disease. Marquis makes a beautiful grain—somewhat smaller than our ordinary Winter wheats. Our Marquis seed comes from Minnesota, which means that our seed besides being pure and clean, has the tendencies of the Northwest—earliness—hardiness and productiveness. See List.

**Spring Rye** This crop is used to produce grain, and also used to sow with other grains for Spring pastures and soiling purposes, as well as for nurse crops. Spring Rye should be seeded early, same as oats. Seed should be brought from the North, as seed produced here deteriorates rapidly. Spring Rye is not quite as plump in the grain as Winter Rye—otherwise very similar in all respects except that it does not usually attain as great height. See Price List.

**Speltz or Emmer** Speltz is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. It resists almost any extreme of weather. Speltz is readily eaten by all kinds of stock—especially adapted for feed to cows. Speltz should be mixed, however, with bran shorts to give best results. Speltz is also valuable as a hog feed, and may too be fed with other feed to horses.

A wonderful drought resister. Ripens early. Does not yield to rust or smut like other grains. Not readily damaged by harvest rains. Thrives on poor land, stony ground. Sow two bushels per acre—handle about same as Oats.

**Buckwheat** A valuable crop for soil improvement as well as the production of grain. Will thrive on very poor land—in fact where hardly anything else will grow. Very popular in Northern and mountainous sections. It is used to great extent for bees. Yield in grain and straw is very heavy, even on thin soils. Buckwheat flour is very valuable human food. Buckwheat middlings have high protein content and are much in demand for dairy feed. Buckwheat in the grain is an attractive poultry feed—also a good fattening feed for hogs. Wherever there is a possibility of another crop failing, Buckwheat Seed should be kept on hand for quick seeding. May be sown broadcast, and covered with a smoothing harrow. A sure 'catch' crop—and not hard on land.

*Japanese Buckwheat* is the kind mostly used—large grain—brownish color—good yielder. We can sometimes also offer the Silver Hull variety. See Price List.







# HOFFMAN'S NEW PLANT

## for the Proper Drying of Seed Corn

### Provides for You the Safest, Soundest, Surest Seed!



This New Building has been designed with the sole idea of insuring to our patrons, the very best Seed Corn possible to produce. The drying, handling, cleaning and grading of the corn is now done with a greater degree of certainty and accuracy than is possible to obtain otherwise.

Drying of this Seed Corn is accomplished by the proper movement of air through the corn. No steam comes in contact with the corn itself. No great temperatures are required—in fact not allowed. The secret of the principle lies in the movement of moderately-warm-air passing through the corn at the right time, and the proper discharge of the moisture drawn from the corn by that air. When conditions vary—and they do change continually, the men in charge are equipped that they can immediately arrange everything to fit the existing conditions. There can be used all fresh outside air—or any mixture of outside and inside air. All of the inside air can be re-circulated or not, just as conditions make it necessary. The latest testing devices are in use, so that nothing is left to guess-work. The result is—Seed Corn that is indeed a superior article—Seed that will unquestionably pay you well!

Here in this entirely new building are kept alive the delicate life-germs of the Seed Corn—and by our process is it made safe from damage by cold, mold and disease.

Too much moisture is present in newly-husked corn. Too much for the seed-germs. It must come out to guarantee the safe keeping of the seed ears. And it must come out before freezing weather sets in. Corn containing 20% moisture will not stand low temperatures. And if tests of all Eastern Corn could be made at husking time it may be safe to state the average content of moisture would run from 25 to 30%. So the job of this new drying-plant of course is to reduce that moisture to 12 to 14%. Then the danger is past. There will be no development of disease in the seed. It is safe to go into the winter. It is sure to grow.

Please consider the extra value of such specially-treated seed over corn simply taken out an open crib in the Spring—and called Seed-Corn!

Here are two large specially-constructed rooms with basements. Each with a capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 bushels at a time. Floors are made with small



*In upper pictures we see the corn as it is received and placed in racks. Just below is shown one of the Drying Rooms with its grated floor.*

grate-style openings. Everything has been worked out to guarantee an even distribution of warm air all over the room, and through the corn. There is complete circulation of air around all the ears. The air is always moving. Never hot. Seed cannot be damaged in any way. Temperature never gets over eighty to eighty-five degrees (Fahrenheit).

Pictures show the corn being brought in from the fields and emptied into special containers—then wheeled into the drying rooms. When properly arranged, the process begins. The room is heated and a heavy-duty fan, with a capacity of around eight thousand cubic feet of air a minute, is set into operation. It affords a complete circulation of all air in the room and basement below. Just back of the corn-room is a very efficient steam-radiator arrangement, through which the air is drawn by the fan. Thus does the air become heated and is expelled into the basement under the corn. It continues up through the floor openings and through the corn. In each room there is provided a proper method for expelling the moisture-laden air, and which performs its duty very efficiently.

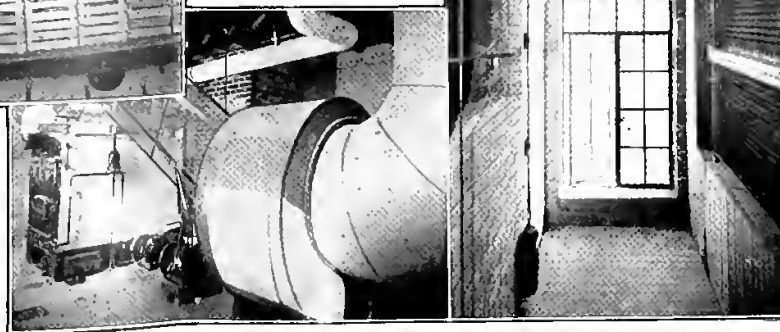
Heat is supplied by the very latest type of automatic oil-burner, which assures absolutely uniform results. All the way through are employed the latest controls, thermostatic devices, hygrometers and other necessary instruments.

After the corn has been in the drying room from three to six days (depending on its original condition) and the moisture reduced to the proper figure, it is removed. It is now ready for tipping, butting, shelling, cleaning, etc. On your trip through this plant (which we hope many of our readers can arrange to make) you will notice that it has been arranged specially for Seed-Corn handling in all its details. Plenty of daylight is inside the building

where the seed is being handled. Inspection must be given all along the process—and good light is essential. You will be impressed with the immense loss to us, that occurs while the corn is passing its various inspections, cleanings, etc. Yet you must not receive the undesirable immature grains, etc. These are removed. The seed you get is plump, uniform, healthy and sound.

An enormous outlay of cash has made this equipment possible. But it is for your benefit. Here you are assured of the very best in Seed Corn. True, it cannot sell at as low a price as does the average so-called seed, which really so many times is unfit for planting. Entrust your fields to Hoffman's Seed Corn this Spring. Results are simply bound to pay you.

*Directly below is shown the automatic oil heating plant; also the mammoth fan and piping. At the extreme right the air intake and steam-heated radiators which heat the air drawn in by the fan.*



COME TO LANDISVILLE AND TAKE A TRIP THROUGH THIS PLANT

Varieties of Seed Corn are described on following pages.

## "Lancaster County Sure Crop" Corn

*A Splendid Double-Purpose Variety—  
Fine For Either Crib or Silo*

Here is the most popular variety. Has made many thousands of lasting friends for itself. Has the make up that appeals to practical farmers. Grows nice, large ears of good hard corn. And a lot of them! It fills the crib. Ears develop extra well. Makes less nubbins than any other variety. And when your Silo needs filling—Lancaster County Sure Crop will do the job. It is this double-purpose feature that has placed this variety ahead of its competitors. And it is dependable!

Lancaster Sure Crop doesn't ask for the richest soils. Does its best there, of course. But comes through nicely on just average land, where many another corn would fail. Grows a tall, leafy stalk—fine for ensilage. Develops early, withstands drought well—produces a crop of finished corn well to the North. Husks easily—has made a host of friends on this point. Ears average long, medium cob, hard grain, rich in protein—and it does shell out the bushels!

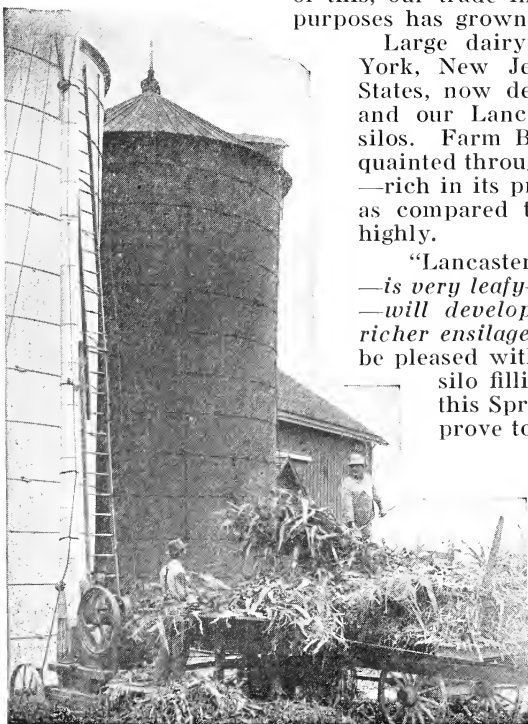
Readers not yet acquainted with the merits of this Corn, or those who have been using "Lancaster County Sure Crop" and desire to put new blood into their seed this year—will here find the right seed, that has been properly cared for, cured right, tested and sound in every way.

### "Lancaster County Sure Crop" Fills the Silo

Folks now-a-days have learned that considerable corn, as well as stalk, should go into the silo—and that where length of season permits, the corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. Farmers with this view-point are firm believers in "Lancaster County Sure Crop" as the very best corn for this purpose. Because of this, our trade in this Sure Crop variety for ensilage purposes has grown to immense proportions.

Large dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Ohio, and the adjoining States, now depend each year upon this variety—and our Lancaster County grown seed—for their silos. Farm Bureaus of the East have become acquainted through tests with the merits of this variety—rich in its protein content with its nutritive value as compared to other silage corns, recommend it highly.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" *grows quite tall—is very leafy—develops early—withstands drought—will develop corn well to the North—makes a richer ensilage than most other varieties.* You will be pleased with "Lancaster County Sure Crop" as a silo filling corn. Adopting it on your place this Spring for either silo or husking use, will prove to be a good investment.



Adopt "Lancaster County Sure Crop" on your farm this year. Buy your seed from this stock, and you will be starting right for better corn and more of it when husking time comes around this Fall.



## "Lancaster County Sure Crop" Fills the Crib

As an all-around, general purpose corn—both for husking and silage use—we don't believe there is a variety superior to "Lancaster County Sure Crop."

This corn differs in type from every other. It is an odd variety. Will never take prizes at a corn show. Doesn't conform to the standards that corn judges like to see—doesn't have the fancy, straight row manner of growth. (Note the tendency to grow on curved row as shown on picture at right.) Nor the uniformity common to many other corns. However, it has many excellent qualities not considered at the show, that make it a most valuable variety to grow.

**Truly a Sure Cropper.** Its extreme tendency to grow leafy accounts for its ability to withstand drought and other serious drawbacks. We know of no other variety so sure to produce a nice, big ear on every stalk in the field as "Lancaster County Sure Crop." Nubbins are scarce.

**A Variety for Rough and Ready Culture.** While this corn will do well on the richest land and respond to careful cultural methods, we want to recommend it particularly for farms not so fertile, where corn frequently fails and where the best attention can not always be given.

**It will Fill the Crib.** Not because the ears are so thick, for there are only 16 to 20 rows of grain on each ear—but because each stalk will reliably and surely do its duty by producing a nice ear, and because the length of the ear makes up for its lack of extreme thickness.

**It Shells Well.** The cob is very thin. Grains are not so deep as corn experts desire, but more squarish, with no lost space between the rows; 66 to 68 lbs. of ears easily shell a bushel of grain.

**Rich in Protein.** No corn we know of is richer in protein than "Lancaster County Sure Crop." This has been established chemically and by practical experiment. This is indicated by the color, which is a rich yellow. When shelled, the grain has a reddish yellow cast. This color, with the great length of the ear, are among the oddities of the variety.

**Matures Early.** Not extremely early, but is classed among the early corns. Except in adverse seasons, matures in most sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, except the upper and highest locations.

**Husks Easily.** Among the folks who do the actual work, "Lancaster County Sure Crop" has won many friends—for this corn husks very easily, and this fact is surely commendable.

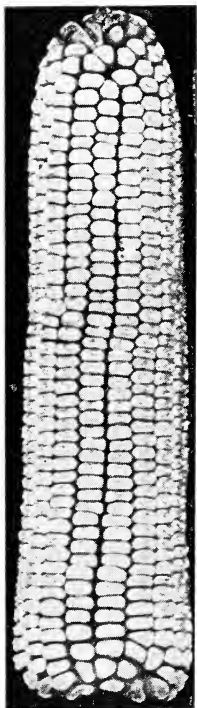
**Pleases its Growers.** Wish you could read the many splendid reports customers send us. One farm-owner actually specified in the lease given his tenant, that "Lancaster County Sure Crop," and no other, must be the kind of corn his tenant plant.

**Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.** Federal Investigator Hartley said here in Lancaster County: "In my judgment, Sure Crop is the best corn for this zone under cultivation. Government tests conducted in all Eastern States, and as far West as Illinois, South Dakota and Iowa, have proven Lancaster County Sure Crop a superior yielder of good, sound, mature corn. See Price List.



Pure-Bred  
Seed Corn  
Sound  
Germination

**"White Cap Yellow Dent"** Here is a strain of White Cap Yellow Dent Corn that has met with unusual favor. It is the best looking and the best yielding, of any of the White Cap Corns we have known. The variety differs from every other on our list.



Ears appear white—that is the exposed parts of the grains when on the cob, show white. But when shelled, the sides of the grain show yellow—indeed richer, more healthy looking than we have ever noticed on a white cap strain. The originator and producer of a part of our supply of this strain is a local man, Mr. D. M. Landis. He is a young, successful Lancaster County farmer, who has applied to corn breeding, selection and production, much patient labor and deep study with very gratifying results.

#### A PRIZE WINNING STRAIN

With this corn, Mr. Landis has captured many first prizes at various Corn Shows over the country—Local Shows as well as National Shows. In many local exhibits the past years, and at Harrisburg, Mr. Landis has taken first prizes in his class. Besides its ability for winning prizes, this White Cap Yellow Dent is a

#### HEAVY YIELDER OF SOLID EARS

The percentage of shelled corn to ear corn is very pleasing. Rows of grain are very closely set on the cob. Ears thus form very compactly. Cob is not large. Ears therefore of moderate thickness—20 to 24 rows of grain. Grains are of good length as well as width.

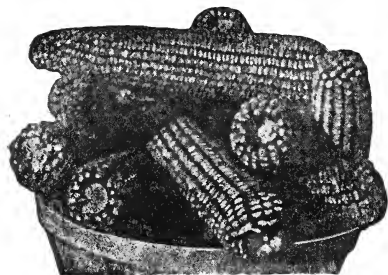
#### DOESN'T REQUIRE RICHEST SOILS

This point is greatly in favor of this variety. It will respond, of course, with heavy crops when planted on the richest soils; but does much better than the ordinary on soils of just average fertility. "White Cap Yellow Dent" is rapidly coming into favor, on account of its heavy yielding qualities and being suited for soils of medium fertility.

#### MATURES MEDIUM EARLY

In the lower sections of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all States South, excepting in mountainous sections and higher altitudes, White Cap Yellow Dent should mature. Makes good size ears. Each stalk produces a good ear—which has much to do with the value of any variety.

White Cap" corns are being more widely used each year because of their heavy yielding qualities and their ability to do well on soils of just medium richness. This strain we offer is a very true type—early enough and productive enough for the most critical farmer—indeed, ranks among the most valuable types we have ever offered. Anyone who has met with disappointment in other strains of White Cap tried out, will find satisfaction and profit in this strain.



Ears of "Improved Leaming"

#### "Improved Leaming"

Please don't confuse this variety with the "Early Leaming"—a small-eared, extra-early corn (offered below). "Improved Leaming" is a very reliable corn for rough and ready culture. It is adapted to most any soil and climate. Rich yellow-wedge-shaped grain of good depth, red cob of moderate size, ears rather tapering in shape. Rows number about 16 to 20. Ears are medium long. Fodder has numerous wide leaves. Stalks are thick and not as tall as some other varieties. On rich land two ears are often produced on a stalk. Land of less fertility, mostly grows creditable ears of nice corn. "Improved Leaming" fills well at tip and butt—little space is between the rows. It is favorite at the Experiment Stations. This variety will respond wonderfully on the best corn farms and will give surprising results on farms where corn is not usually a successful crop. See Price List.



**"Long's Champion Yellow Dent"** This is a much improved strain from the Long's Champion Yellow Dent sold by us some years back. Careful handling and selection by our growers has resulted in a corn greatly superior in many ways. This strain now matures earlier—has richer yellow color than formerly—a deeper grain—a smoother ear has been bred. None of the productive ability of the variety has been lost. This is just the corn for those in search for large-eared, deep-grained varieties. In considering such varieties, customers will please note that large-eared, yellow corns require richer land, more careful culture, and a longer season than do smaller-eared sorts.

Long's Champion is the corn for the ambitious farmer who wants to do something big and unusual in corn growing. He can't depend on our seed alone. But if he will fertilize his land, prepare it well, see that there is a full, even stand—and cultivate after he has the stand, he will grow a crop that will please him, profit him, and astonish his friends. Long's Champion can be made to yield 100 bushels shelled corn per acre in good hands. Ears have good thickness—good length—often weigh two pounds. The rich yellow grains have depth and width—a good ear is truly a mass of corn.

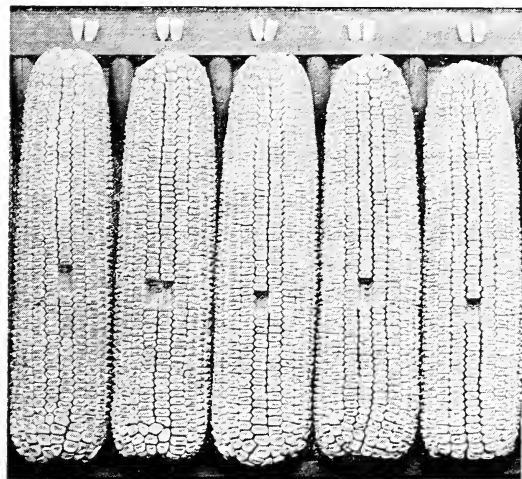
**"Long's Champion" for the Silo.** It is fast becoming a favorite ensilage corn. Very popular in the Northern and New England States especially. Rich in feeding value. Produces extra heavy tonnage. Is preferred by many to the regular silage varieties. See Price List.



"Long's Champion Yellow Dent"

## "Reid's Yellow Dent"

A popular leader among the straight yellow cribbing corns. "Reid's Yellow Dent" is a first-rate, all around, practical variety of yellow corn. Ears are medium in length—*cob* is red and *very thin*. Grains are deep. Rows run very regular from end to end—and are set very closely on cob—there couldn't be a more compact ear. Reid's fills out well at both tip and butt. Few corns show such a big proportion of shelled grain to cob. It is an early corn. Not quite early enough for the Northern exposed slopes of Pennsylvania Mountain sections, but will mature nicely elsewhere in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia. It is suitable alike for land that is only moderately fertile, as well as for rich soils.



Each Reid's stalk produces a good solid ear. Reid's is strictly a yellow corn—both shelled and on ear. The fodder is medium to tall—it is leafy. This is desirable in case of prolonged drought. Reid's has been grown on the Hoffman Homestead Farm for many years with very good success. If your land is of the average kind—neither extremely rich nor extremely poor—and your season of average length you need not hesitate to plant Reid's Yellow Dent. Order your Reid's Yellow Dent early—we always sell out. See Price List.

## "Red Cob White Ensilage"

This is a white corn—grows on a red cob. It is a very popular, special ensilage, as well as fodder corn. We have been selling it for the past ten years, and have been receiving uniformly very good reports from the trade.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" is sweet—tender—juicy, has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a good height. It is leafy throughout its length and yields an almost unbelievable tonnage of either ensilage or fodder.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" may be depended upon anywhere. In the North and wherever seasons are short, the ears will not fully mature. Where seasons are average length to long, Red Cob White will mature considerable grain. Our stock is carefully cleaned, and tested for sound germination. See Price List.

You might care to read some of the reports from users of Red Cob White Ensilage:

NEW YORK—"As usual, your RED COB ensilage corn has given satisfaction.

"One 7-acre field of your Red Cob White Ensilage produced one-third more fodder than a 9-acre field of another variety."

OHIO—"We are better pleased every year with your Red Cob. Its germination properties can't be beat."

"Your Red Cob Ensilage is preferred here to any other—the acreage for the coming season will be much larger than last."

PENNSYLVANIA—"That Red Cob Ensilage corn was certainly great stuff. It filled both silos—and I couldn't use all there was, I gave 5 acres of it away to my neighbors."

WISCONSIN—"The 'Shadeland Climax' Oats is a wonder, and the corn 'Red Cob White Ensilage' I can't write enough about. I grew the best and tallest corn around this part of the country—it measured 12 ft. high."

MASSACHUSETTS—"The field of Fodder Corn that received first premium at our County Fair was grown from your Red Cob seed. It grows larger, has more ears and leaves than any other variety."

MAINE—"We consider your Red Cob Ensilage far ahead of any corn now grown. It always grows perfectly and gives satisfaction."



"Red Cob White Ensilage."

## "Eureka Ensilage" Corn

This is another special Silage Corn. Grows to great height and is very leafy. A favorite variety in many sections where the Silo must provide feed for an extra long time. "Eureka" surely gives tonnage. But some authorities prefer "Red Cob White" to "Eureka" for its ability to come nearer to maturity in the more Northernly locations. This "Eureka" seed is not grown here in Lancaster County—comes from farther South. Sometimes we do not have "Eureka" to offer. If in stock will be found quoted on Price List.

### 45c. to 50c. an Acre for New Seed Corn

Don't forget that when you plant new seed **you save your own!** From the price of a bushel of our Seed Corn, take off the value of the bushel of your own corn you would have planted. Then divide by seven or eight—for the bushel will plant seven or eight acres for you. There you have just what the new seed costs you—certainly not much. Is there any other crop you plant anywhere on your farm that costs as little for its seed? And here you're sure of good, sound seed—of more corn to haul in next Fall—and you don't have to bother selecting your seed. Such Seed Corn will pay you—especially this year. There is only one right way to figure this matter of the cost of your seed—and there you have it above. Plant Hoffman's Seed Corn this year!

## "Hoffman's Early Dent"

This corn was developed by a nearby grower, who has farmed it continuously for the past dozen years or more. We will call it "Hoffman's Early Dent." A point in its favor is its ability to come through quickly with a satisfactory crop of hard corn.

On so many farms of almost every section, there is always the need for some new corn before the time the ordinary corns are ready to husk. If you have been feeling this need, here is something that should appeal to you. This Hoffman Early Dent will provide some corn ahead of your other corn. Why not plant a bushel or so for just such a purpose? You will thus have several acres ready for early husking. True it may be, that you will be able to realize a heavier yield with your other corn—but where you need early-developed corn that will be fit to feed early in the fall, you will have it in this Hoffman's Early Dent.

In a season of favorable growing weather you will find this corn to mature in about ninety to ninety-five days. It makes a fodder of medium size. Often grows two good ears on a stalk. The ears are not large—just medium in size. The cob is thin—husks very easily. Grain is surprisingly large for so early a corn. It has a rich golden color. Indeed shells out just about as pretty a sample as does any other kind listed.

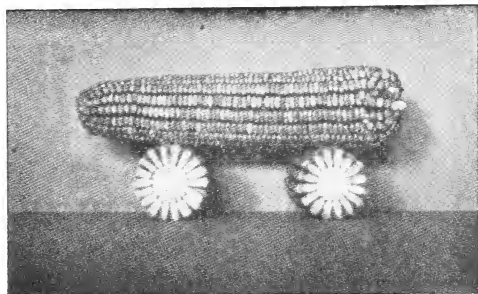
Where one has a long-growing season, extra rich soil and enough corn on hand that he can await the full development of his new crop, he can make a selection from other

pages of this book that will doubtless produce more bushels of corn. But everybody cannot comply with all those requirements. And where any of these conditions are missing, it is just such a place that Hoffman's Early Dent will be a welcome variety, and where its user will feel he has been well repaid by planting it.

The supply is not so large, and for that reason we ask that readers of this page in need of such a corn as this one is, will do well to engage their requirements of it soon as possible. See Price List.

**Flint Corn:** Can be grown where seasons are too short for the early dent varieties. Eight rows—with ears nine to twelve inches long, often producing two ears to the stalk. Can at some places be planted in June and still mature a crop. Two types of Flint Corn are offered, the Yellow and White Flint. Both are dependable varieties. Most of our friends prefer the yellow. Early orders are advised—quantity is limited. See Price List.

**"Early Leaming"** One of the earliest varieties of yellow corn matures in about 90 days of favorable season. A small-eared variety. Of course, not the most attractive variety on our list, because of the short season in which it develops. The grains are of good size, cobs small, borne low down on the stalk. Color is rich yellow—not surpassed by any other sort on our list in this respect. This variety has done well in northern Pennsylvania, and in sections of high altitude. Where season will afford the other kinds offered will doubtless give better satisfaction. See Price List.





**"White Russian" Seed Oats** Here is a well-known variety of Oats—one that has made a host of friends. Used by our customers since 1916. The quantity available this year is not nearly so large as it ought to be—and therefore early orders are urged.

When first sold to our friends "White Russian" was listed as a 'side' or 'horse-mane' variety. It still has a marked tendency to run to that type. There are many folks that prefer the side oats—and while they will not find this variety fully true to that type, it will provide quite a majority of that type stalks, and at the same time a good, dependable yield of grain. After all, that is the practical value of any grain crop. And during all these years, "White Russian" has been making a name for itself in regard to its good yields.

Note this reprint from a former Catalog:

A Pennsylvania grower of this Oats wrote last year: "I got the most remarkable results from the Russian Side Oats. This was ripe and ready to cut, just as the prolonged wet weather set in last Summer. I had to wait almost four weeks before I began to cut with the binder. In this time practically none lodged, and when I cut very little was lost through shattering—no sign of mildew." Another customer said: "My Improved White Russian did admirably well—100 binder sheaves threshed  $9\frac{1}{4}$  bushels, while my other oats threshed only 5 to 6 bushels per hundred sheaves." A Connecticut man wrote: "I have the finest piece of oats in this section from the seed you sent me—they are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high in spite of the dry weather." And a New Jersey customer: "The Oats has given the most satisfactory results. We never have had a larger or better crop."

**Hardy—Stiff in the Straw**—Seed Oats produced in the cold Northwest grows under peculiar weather conditions, that breed into it, certain qualities of vigor and hardiness that makes it excel other seed when sown here throughout the East. This has been proven by many years actual tests. There is more stamina—more ruggedness—more life to the plants it grows, consequently more Oats to put away

at harvest time. On the level prairies of North Dakota (where this seed was grown), the crops are subjected to severe storms. "Improved White Russian" stands up remarkably in such storms and is a great favorite out there for that reason. Also gained many



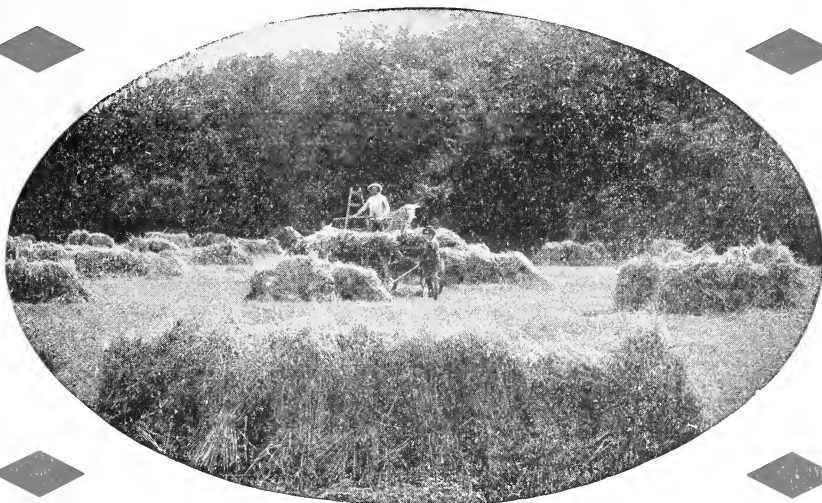
A Wonderful Crop of "White Russian"—over 100 bu. per acre

Eastern friends on this point. Not the earliest oats, but ripens in mid-season through Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and nearby States.

The hulled kernel of this variety is as large as that of the largest grained oats. But the hull is so very thin that the first sight of the grain makes it appear small. Investigation by hulling several grains, reveals a splendid large kernel inside. This makes for an oats of the highest feeding value.

If you want "White Russian" seed, don't delay ordering it. This seed was harvested and threshed in good condition and is strictly sound, unstained seed. If you buy this seed, we feel certain it will produce a crop that will more than please. It surely has been doing it for hosts of our friends. See Price List.

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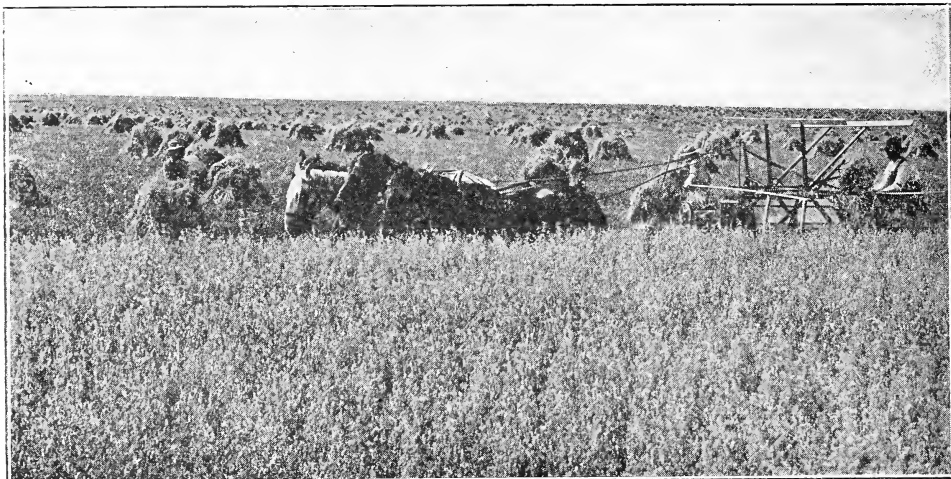
**"Swedish Select" Seed Oats** If an average of our sales of the past eight or ten years were taken, it would show that more bushels of this variety have been sold to our customers than of any other Seed Oats. This fact alone must mean that it is a dependable kind to sow. Indeed, it is a valuable oats—and can be bought for just a moderate outlay of cash.

"Swedish Select" was brought to this country from Russia, by the Department of Agriculture, in 1899. It at once became popular because of its heavy yields and other desirable characteristics. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging, and is a branching variety. A few years after its introduction to this country, Mr. G. A. Garton took it to England, and there under his care and breeding so improved it that when it was again sown in this country it showed even greater yields.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, in an official bulletin, said of this variety: "It has been shown that the ten-year average yield of this Oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was eight and one-half bushels per acre greater than other varieties." Our customers who have purchased this variety have had good results—favorable reports have come from all sections.

One characteristic of the "Swedish Select" is its great root development. This gives it power to go through with big yields on almost any kind of soils or under varied conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay loam soils on which other varieties have not succeeded will do well by sowing this one.

"Swedish Select" is grown with success in almost every section where oats is grown on a commercial scale. Farmers who want a branching variety of a well tried, reliable kind can safely put their trust in "Swedish Select" regardless of the acreage they want to put out. We advise sowing 3 bu. per acre. Quality is good—germination tests almost perfect. See Price List.



## "Shadeland Climax"

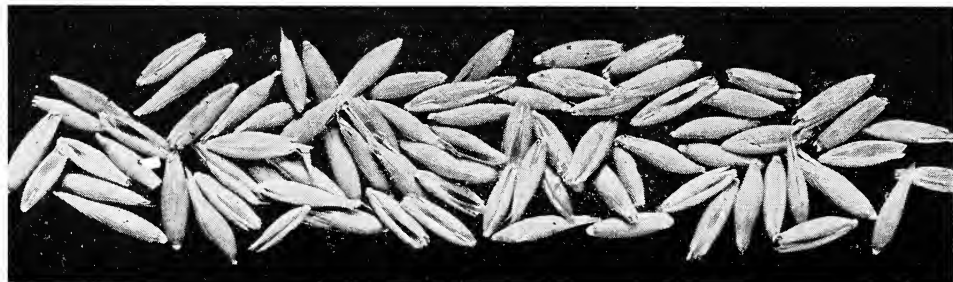
(A 'Tree' or 'Sprangle' Type Oats)

Every one of the past thirteen years has seen our customers buying "Shadeland Climax" seed. It comes all the way across the country from the States of Oregon and Washington, where it is grown. That is an ideal section for growing oats that are always white, heavy, strong in germination and vitality. When taken into other sections this seed carries with it the power to produce extra heavy yields. It always costs a big premium to buy this Seed, even in full carlots. We always sell all of it we are able to buy. "Shadeland Climax" has made a host of friends for itself among our customers of the East. It is truly an Oats of extra value.

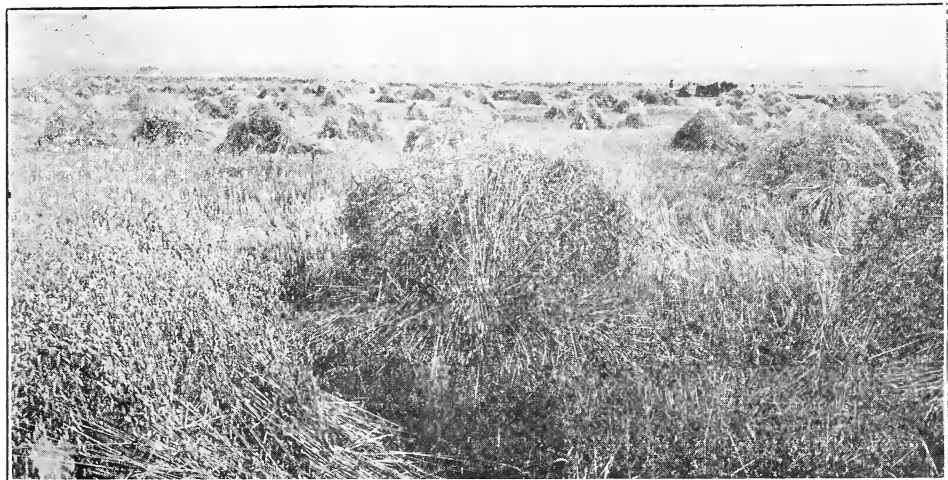
"Shadeland Climax" is a sprangle or tree oats, large in the berry, often showing three grains to a spikelet. The hull is thin and the hulled berry is one of the largest and finest you ever saw. Ripens early—very early—ahead of the other oats produced where it is grown. Has a stiff straw that stands up under its burden of grain under the most trying circumstances. Has proven quite resistant to rust.

Most important is the fact that "Shadeland Climax" is one of the heaviest-yielding tree oats. On tracts of hundreds of acres it has given yields of 93 bushels per acre. On smaller tracts, more than 100 bushels per acre has been harvested. Every year "Shadeland Climax" has shown ability to yield heavily.

Because of its good records, this "Shadeland Climax" Seed is in great demand. We must pay a premium to get it. Freight charges are terrible. Price therefore that we must receive for it seems high—but indeed is no more than its value. In the best tests possible—alongside of other oats—it has come out first. First in yield—earliness—weight of grain, and withal, as beautiful white grains as is possible to grow. Order your "Shadeland Climax" seed quickly. Supply is limited this year. See Price List.







## "Shadeland Eclipse"

(A 'Side' or 'Horse-Mane' type)

once taken with its appearance. It is most beautiful. But both these Shadeland varieties are of practical value too.

Anyone liking to grow a 'side' oats will like Shadeland Eclipse. For 19 years the Shadeland varieties haven't failed to produce good crops. Not just small patches under favorable conditions, but good average yields throughout large fields. A grower of "Shadeland Eclipse" in Clackamas County, Oregon, had the amazing average of 126½ bushels per acre from a 14-acre field. Certainly all could not expect such an enormous yield. But many other fine records have been made with this variety—90 to 95 bushels per acre yields have been made in other locations. This year's supply of "Shadeland Eclipse" was produced on clean fields. It is state certified seed—tag attached—and clean of foul weeds. It came to Landisville direct from the growers in Oregon. You here have the opportunity to stock your farm with something very exceptional in Seed Oats.

"Shadeland Eclipse" resulted from a re-selection from the famous Shadeland Challenge, and has been living up to its name by eclipsing its competitors, including the parent stock. Grows very vigorous—is early. Its heads grow large, very large. These massive heads are uniformly well filled. And their grain is heavy. Large berry, with a thin hull. Especially suited for milling, and of high feeding value. The straw grows to good length, and is stiff. Stands up well, even where conditions are not the most favorable.

This "Shadeland Eclipse" is a wonderful variety—recommended to Eastern growers as a kind that will be a pleasure to grow—and that will show a nice profit, too. You will like "Shadeland Eclipse." See Price List.

### SEED SAMPLES—FREE

It is always a pleasure to show samples. You are welcome to them. Only thing is—you must ask for them! They cost you nothing—and there is no obligation involved.

If you wish samples, just mail us a post card, telling which samples are wanted. Will gladly hasten them to you. Then examine and compare them—and it will be plain to you why "Hoffman's Seeds Pay." Sowing these seeds on your farm in 1929 will furnish the proof that they actually do pay!



## **"Silver Mine" Seed Oats**

The "Silver Mine" variety has earned for itself an enviable reputation. Is one of the old standard sorts. It is a very hardy as well as prolific type—yields kernels of good, bright color and thin hull. Is a variety in great favor among manufacturers of rolled oats, they being partial to it because of its thinness of hull.

The heads are of the tree or sprangle type, growing long and starting low down on the stalk. This tendency seems to prevent lodging easily. The straw is thicker and stronger than that of the average oats, hence better adapted for growth on heavy soils than many of the ordinary varieties.

"Silver Mine" is an early variety. This, together with other favorable tendencies, makes "Silver Mine" a fine variety to plant mixed with Canada Peas for early crops of feed for either hay or soiling. Farmers who feed oats in the sheaf, straw included, claim that the soft hulls, large grains and clean straw of the "Silver Mine" makes it palatable. See Price List.



## **"Peerless" Seed Oats**

Here is an Oats at a very low price for those who want something good at a figure only a little above the cost of feed oats. Very pleasing reports have come from customers who have used this seed during the past eight years.

"Peerless" is a regular tree or branching oats—is not the very earliest maturing variety, but is classed as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are of good, heavy seed—bright color—well cleaned and sound—free from weeds—strong in germination. It will please. The stock offered came to us from Northern Illinois. See Price List for quotations. When consulting same, please consider that both the cost of bags, and the value of our Freight Paid Offers are figured in the price. These are important items, don't overlook them. If you want a good variety for a small outlay of cash, and a kind that will produce a satisfactory yield, order this "Peerless" oats. Orders must be in whole numbers of bushels, such as 5, 6, 7, 8, etc.

## **Canada Field Peas**

Different from the grain crops, which 'take away' from the soil, peas will return its much-needed nitrogen. Rank next to the Clovers in soil-building elements, and can be grown under most any condition of soil or climate. Large dairymen and stock feeders are using Canada Peas extensively each Spring for purposes of hay, soiling and pasture.

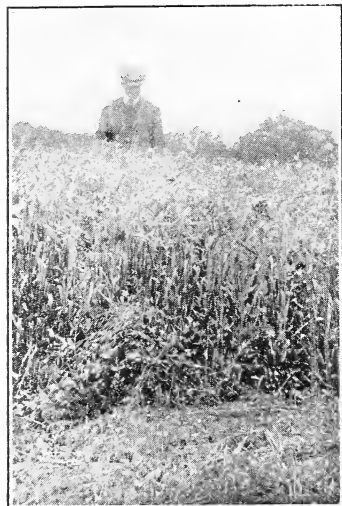
Canada Peas differ from Soys and Cow Peas in that the latter are warm weather plants and under no circumstances may be planted until the soil is warm, which is usually after the corn planting season. Canada Peas are a cool weather plant and one of the earliest that may be put out safely in the Spring. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be fitted you can plant your Canada Peas.

—*Canada Peas continued next page*

## Canada Field Peas—continued

## FINE FOR EARLY GREEN FEED

In a very short time after planting the ground is covered with green. The most popular method among dairymen is to plant Canada Peas with an early variety of oats, the planting to be done early as possible,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  bushels of Canada Peas with the same quantity of oats. Peas and oats may be mixed and sowed together. However, careful dairymen show each separately and claim surer results for their trouble. The Peas should be drilled first 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. Then the oats should be drilled  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches deep. The deeper planting of the Peas will protect the latter in case very dry Spring weather is met with. If Peas are planted alone  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels are required; 3 bushels if broadcast and harrowed in.



Canada Peas and Oats

"Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at the cost of millions."—Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Such a statement, from so reliable a source, gives progressive farmers something to think about.

The growth of Peas planted alone is upright for a time, after which it falls and completes its growth in a prostrate position. It is because of this habit that it is preferable to plant with oats, which serves to support the vines and makes the crop more palatable and more accessible.

Canada Peas make an abundant pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. Some folks claim it is wasteful to feed in this way, as trampling of stock destroys much of the growth. They let the growth become tall, when the mixture of oats and peas is then mowed and either fed green or made into hay. The cuttings should take place when the oats is comparatively green and the peas have begun to form pods. This makes the very finest hay, or if fed green the very best green fodder that can be offered to any kind of live stock. After this cutting a new growth will be made that may either be turned under with the plow or pastured.

Other people use these Field Peas in this way for a hog pasture. They will sow a mixture of about a bushel of Peas, a bushel of Oats, along with three or four pounds of Rape Seed and maybe 7 to 10 pounds of Sweet Clover. This will provide an acre of very good hog pasture. Can be sown early in the Spring, and the pigs allowed to start on it when a growth of about nine or ten inches has appeared.

The Canada Pea part of the hay is rich in protein and contains the other ingredients of Cow Pea and Soy Bean fodder. There is no other method of producing so quickly a growth of such valuable feed in the fore part of the Summer as Canada Peas and Oats.

**CANADA PEAS A LEGUME—IMPROVING THE SOIL THAT GROWS THEM**

Nitrogen is gathered in sufficient quantity for its own growth and leaves deposits in the soil for the benefit of the crops to follow. Hoffman's Inoculant will help improve this crop—see page 16.

**American Grown Seed is Preferred for Planting.** We have on hand large stocks of No. 1 stock, high in germination that were grown in Northern Wisconsin, noted for fine seed peas.

**Canada Peas and Oats Mixed** are a decidedly profitable crop from every point of view. We urge our customers, not now familiar with them, to give same a trial. Arrange your plans early so you can sow early. Get your seed at once.

**The Right Variety of Oats** should be sown with Canada Peas. We recommend "Peerless" and "Silver Mine" varieties. Both are early—not too thick-walled, and yet strong enough to support the vines. See Oats section of Catalog for description and Price List for quotations.

# Soy Beans

feeding value. The Soy Bean is a legume—fine for soil-improvement.

The Soy Bean is a wonderful crop. Its greatest value for hay or silage is due to the high percentage of protein it contains. If properly inoculated, the Soy Bean plant contains more protein than any other legume. Indeed the Soy Bean carries so much protein and oil, that for silage it is better to mix it with corn, rather than use it alone. Mixed with corn, a well-balanced feed of high nutrition is the result.

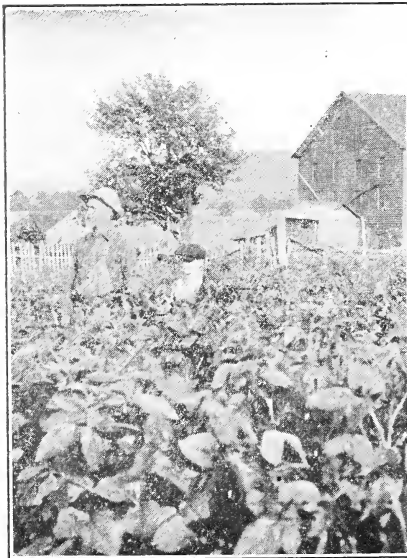
For improving soils quickly, the Soy Bean is again very valuable. But it must be noted here, that Soy Beans sown without proper inoculation of the seed, will take out of the soil more than it can put in. But if properly inoculated, the Soy Bean becomes a great gatherer of nitrogen from the air, and deposits it in the ground in the form of many nodules or sacks on the roots of the plants. Therefore inoculation is very important to the success and value of Soy Beans.

A big advantage in favor of Soy Beans, is that it is an almost sure crop most anywhere. Kind of soil does not matter so much like in most other crops. One thing must be kept in mind. It was stated above that inoculation is required. These inoculating bacteria require a sweet soil to do their best work. So if the Soy Beans are to gather nitrogen, the soil should be sweet to keep the bacteria at work for you. So where lime is lacking, and the soil sour or acid, lime should be added that these little germs will have a chance to do the job right for you.

Soy Beans grow fast and therefore can hold their own in the fight against weeds. They seem to be free from attacks of disease, and these two facts make them very valuable for use on fields that are being cropped for the first time. Soy Beans stand drought very well. Also considerable moisture. Are not easily hurt by the early frosts in the fall when they are maturing.

An important point must not be overlooked. Don't plant Soy Beans too early. The ground must be warmed somewhat, or the beans will rot and never show themselves. Around corn-planting time and later is the best time. This and other subjects are given more space in the section called "How to Grow Soy Beans," printed on a following page—please note.

**"Wilson Black"** (Sometimes called "Early Wilson"). The favorite Soy Bean among Eastern farmers—better liked each year as a



general-purpose variety. It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground "Wilson Blacks" will grow four feet tall, and on fertile ground they will get as tall as six feet. We think Wilsons will make a little more hay, and hay of a little better quality than other varieties. This variety is early enough to mature beans in the Southern half of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and States to the South. The Wilsons will do well on poor soils. We would give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. The Wilson is medium size, jet-black bean. Will easily yield 20 bu. beans per acre—yields above 30 bu. per acre have been secured. Beginners not sure as to the variety they should start will do well to choose on the "Wilson Blacks." It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, and green manuring. See Price List.

**"Manchu"** This variety has been used throughout Pennsylvania, and especially the mid-western States—Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for the past several seasons. As a general all-purpose bean, it has few rivals. The seed of the Manchu variety is of medium size, yellow in color, with a sort of small, dark-brown or blackish mark where it was fastened to the pod. A noticed trait of the Manchu is that it don't shatter or shell out its seed so easily as many other sorts. Produces seed at a heavier rate than some kinds. For forage is a valuable kind—grows tall—erect and bushy—the foliage well covers the plant. Is popular as a variety for hogging down. Matures the beans in about 110 days of normal season. See Price List.



**"Virginia"** Nowadays used more than ever. A brown, rather flat, oblong bean—suited for Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Southern sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio. Productive of beans—makes a good forage growth. See Price List.

**"Mammoth Yellow"** This variety will not mature beans in sections north of Virginia. It is grown very largely in the South. It may be grown on soil so barren that other crops will die for want of fertility. "Mammoth Yellows" make a tall growth—coarser in its texture than the other sorts. Valuable to plant with corn for silage, or for plowing under.

**"Early Yellow" or "Ito San"** This is a yellow bean. The earliest variety on our list. This sort will produce hay of fine texture—probably not as great a quantity of hay as some of the slightly later kinds. Yields heavily of beans. After the crop of beans has been threshed, the straw will be equal to Clover hay in feeding value. See List.

**"Mixed Soy Beans"** These beans serve well for a cover crop to turn under—also save you a little in their cost. They are of good quality—sound germination.

#### FACTS ABOUT SOY BEANS

Soy Beans have a higher protein content than oil meal, pound for pound.

You can grow 20 to 30 bushels Soy Beans per acre on poor ground.

One bushel Soy Beans contains as much digestible protein and as much digestible fat as six bushels of oats, or four bushels of corn meal, or six bushels corn and cob meal.

Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock, are easily digested, have a tonic effect whether fed by itself or mixed with other feed.

Soy Bean hay cut before beans have ripened is greater in value of protein and fats than Alfalfa hay.

Soy Bean straw and hulls, from which the ripe beans have been threshed, is equal in value of protein and fat content to Clover hay. Fed to cows will cause an increased flow of milk.

Soy Beans will make two to four tons of hay per acre.

Soy Beans cut green and packed with corn for silage—1 part Soys to 4 parts Corn will make a perfect ration of much more value than corn silage alone.

A handful Soys fed to horses each meal will keep hair and hide in perfect condition.

Colts, sheep and stock can be wintered on Soy Bean hay alone.

The unthreshed vines fed to hens will bring about early and sustained winter egg production.

Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit.

An acre of Soys will produce as much meat as two acres of corn.

Soys can be grown on land too poor and too acid to produce Clover.

Soys are a legume and gather nitrogen from the air. Your soil will improve while producing crops of valuable feed. There is nothing better to plow under for rapid soil enrichment.

Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn crop rather than curtail it. The nitrogen gathered by the Soys become available to the corn.

Wheat following Soys yields 20 to 30 per cent. better than when it follows oats.

## HOW TO GROW SOY BEANS

*Growing Soys needs little more attention than growing the old standard crops—and they are not nearly as difficult to grow as Alfalfa.*

*We give the following directions:*

**1. PREPARE YOUR SOIL WELL.**—just as you should for corn. Try to kill the weeds—especially if you are going to broadcast instead of plant in rows. Frequent cultivation in advance of planting season will accomplish weed killing.

**2. DON'T PLANT TOO EARLY.** The soil must be warm. A week or ten days after ideal conditions for corn is usually the safe time. Soys will rot in cold, wet soil, but will grow quickly in a warm seed bed. Sowing soys is permissible until early July, other conditions being favorable.



Soy Beans and Corn for Silage

**3. DON'T PLANT DEEP.** 1½ inches is nearer right than any other depth. One inch may do and two inches does not mean failure.

**4. INOCULATION.** To get the full benefit from growing Soy Beans you must inoculate the seed. The gathering of nitrogen from the air by the roots will not take place unless you supply the germ to start the action. Soil from another Soy Bean field may be used. It is, however, most certain and more economical to use commercial inoculation for the purpose. "Hoffman's Inoculant" is one of the best inoculations on the market and we highly recommend it. See page 16. It is applied to the seed before it is planted. Takes only a few minutes and the process is simple. The nitrogen gathered from the air and deposited in the soil in excess of the plant's requirement is worth every bit of expense connected with growing Soy Beans, so that the top growth of hay and beans with their high percentage of protein is clear profit.

**5. PLANT EITHER IN ROWS OR BROADCAST.** If you broadcast by hand and work in with a harrow, 1½ bushels are required. If drilled in with a drill with all holes open, 1¼ bushels are sufficient. You must be sure to kill weeds ahead of planting time if you broadcast. As a rule, planting in rows is preferable, whether you want to grow the beans or produce hay, green fodder, silage, or if you want to turn under for soil improvement. Planting in rows

saves seed and permits cultivation. You will have to cultivate as often as you do corn. Plantings are made with rows 20 to 36 inches apart and two to three inches apart on the row. Twenty to thirty pounds per acre needed by this method, depending upon exact width of rows apart and upon size of variety of Soy. The most successful Soy men we know grow in rows as close as twenty inches apart. You must plan your method of cultivation in connection with width of rows.

**6. HOW TO PLANT THEM.** Nearly every corn planter can be adapted to plant Soys by getting a special disc. Grain drills, however, are used more frequently. A nine-hole or a twelve-hole can easily be adapted for rapid work by plugging two out of every three holes. A nine-hole drill will plant three rows at a time. A twelve-hole drill will plant four rows at a time.

**7. HARVESTING.** To make good Soy Bean hay—cut when half the pods are full grown and when top leaves begin to turn yellow. Cut them when there is no dew. Let lie in swaths until leaves are wilted, but not brittle. Rake early in windrows, but let them thoroughly cure for several days. Then put them in small cocks and allow several more days. Prevent loss of leaves as far as possible.

**8. FOR BEANS.** Let stand until half the pods are dry and most of the leaves have fallen off. Same may be handled as advised above for hay. The old self rake is used by some for cutting. It gathers the stalks in convenient open bunches and permits gathering with but a slight loss from shattering. Haul to barn or stack.

**9. THRESHING.** This may be done by flail or by grain threshers. If the Soy Beans are for seed, care must be taken not to crack or split them. The removal of the concaves in the grain threshers is necessary. Special Soy Bean threshers can be bought.

# Cow Peas

The Cow Pea crop has much the same uses as the Soy Bean crop, namely: improvement of soil—hay production—forage—silage—and peas. The hay has just about the same feeding values. Methods of growing, seeding and harvesting correspond. Both crops are great producers of nitrogen when properly inoculated. There are two chief differences. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Cow Peas are more recumbent than Soys, and therefore more difficult to harvest. For pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement, the trailing habit is no objection.



## IMPORTANT—Don't Plant Too Early

Some folks confuse Cow Peas with Canada Field Peas. Please note this especially. Canada Field Peas are planted very early, mostly along with Oats—but Cow Peas dare not be planted until the ground is good and warm, or they will rot in the ground. Don't plant Cow Peas in ground that is too cold or too wet—this is strictly a warm-weather crop. Plant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. Follow Soy Bean instruction. Inoculate the Seed. See pages 16 and 17.

**"New Era"** Here is an all-round variety for general culture—in the North and Middle Atlantic States. It is an early variety. In the South, two crops of New Eras are grown in one season. The New Era has more erect habits than other sorts. The crop of this variety can be mowed easily. The vines are fine with many branches, and the hay of this sort is desirable.

**"Clay" Cow Peas.** This variety is widely used in the sections where they produce large quantities of Cow Peas. It is a prolific yielder of peas. And at the same time has just about as much merit in a general way as any other strain of peas. Splendid for soiling and forage. When properly inoculated, it is a good gatherer of nitrogen. We offer them to you with our recommendation. See Price List.

**"Gray Crowder"** Also called Gray Whippoorwill, are a favorite in Cow Pea sections. A speckled variety like Whippoorwill. The Gray Crowder yields well of peas, plenty of hay, and has considerable root growth. These qualities make the Gray Crowder variety well-liked for its production of hay and peas, and among the leading sorts as a soil improver.

**"Whippoorwill"** This is an early variety that is widely used. It has been grown successfully in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other points in the same latitude. Whippoorwill is a good general purpose variety. Grows vigorously, matures early, is fairly erect, yields well both of hay and grain.

**Mixed Cow Peas** There are sometimes odd lots and slightly mixed lots of Cow Peas that are sold under the name of mixed Cow Peas. Their quality is alright—first-class—clean and they will grow. Answer nicely for soiling purposes or for hay—and can be bought right. See Price List.

# Seed Potatoes

The wise potato-grower this year is the man who will re-stock himself, for his whole acreage, with the best northern-grown disease-free seed. Because he can get it at such low cost. Lower than ever before—quality considered. And here is Quality Seed. Grown in Northern Michigan and Northern Maine. It has been proven time and again that the right seed from these sources, makes better yields than the home-grown seed can. Start your Potato crop right! Plant the right Seed! There is no better way to make up for former losses, or get the most out of this year's crop.

**"Russett Rural"** It is the potato that is making the great big record yields throughout Pennsylvania. The Russett is a robust grower. The vines are stocky and thrifty. A deep-rooted potato—especially resistant to blight and drought. Apparently not as easily influenced by disease as most sorts. It is an easy potato to harvest. Is a very good keeper over Winter—will store in good shape until late into the Spring. Is of good cooking quality. And best of all—a dependable heavy yielder of good tubers.



## Michigan State-College-Certified Russetts

*Grown in Far-Northern Michigan*

Look for this Tag.

The State of Michigan extends something over 300 miles from north to south—as far in latitude as lower Vermont is from upper Virginia. Certified seed is produced in many sections of Michigan. How can you know just where your Certified Michigan Seed was produced? You should know. There is a way to know—and we are helping you on this point this year.

The most-northern 90 miles of eastern Michigan is called the Top-of-Michigan. For two reasons: Because it's farthest north, and because it has the highest altitude in the State—some 1,400 or 1,500 feet. This section produces the very best Seed Potatoes. Our seed was grown right in the heart of it. It comes direct to us from the growers. It is the



A Tuber-Unit Seed Plot—see page 43.



First Inspection by the Authorities.



Second Field Inspection.



Last Inspection on the Field.



**Genuine State College Certified Seed**—the very best produced in Michigan. Please note—this is not seed that has been certified by private individuals or firms or organizations whose inspectors are brought from outside sources. But under the severe rules of Michigan State College—by their inspectors.

Note picture of the tag (page 42). True, this same style tag may appear on southern or central Michigan-grown seed. You can't tell by the tag in which part of the State the seed was grown. You can know where our seed was grown. Because it comes here direct from the growers, and you can see all the papers, bills of lading, etc., that prove its source.

## The Tuber-Unit System of Seed Selection

This is something highly important. By this method the very best seed is produced. A strictly clean seed-plot is chosen—big enough to produce seed for the grower's major crop the next year. The seed is first spread out for two to three weeks to green-sprout. This insures stronger—more vigorous plants. Before planting the seed for the certified crop it is treated with corrosive sublimate. Not because it needs it primarily—but because the strict college certification standards demand that has to be done. This is an added safeguard against development of disease. The seed potato is cut into four pieces. Each of these four pieces is planted in order on the row—one, two, three, four. Then an open space is left purposely. Then one, two, three, four, again—and so on. What does this do? It gives the grower a chance to see just what is going on. If piece number one, two and three are showing up alright, but number four produces a weak hill, or perhaps just one stalk, instead of two or three like the other three pieces have made—there is something wrong! Immediately the whole four hills are removed from the field. Go along to the next four pieces. Maybe one or more of those four could show some evidence of any of the 16 diseases which may develop. If so, the whole four-piece unit is removed. In other words—the entire production from the whole four-piece unit must show up 100% right in every way, before it is retained for planting the next year.

You can readily see the advantage of this plan. Suppose you cut all the tubers, and mixed the pieces before planting. How could you get right down to the root of the trouble—and eliminate all of it right then and there? You simply could not do it. You could do away with the one piece, or maybe the second piece, wherein the trouble actually showed. But how about the other two or three pieces? They were from the same parent—but where are they now? Scattered over the field, of course.

This stringent tuber-unit system is plainly showing its worth. True it is costly to the producer—but in the end, he has something worth more than any other method can bring about. His tuber-unit plot thus is hand-picked, and supplies the seed for his main certified acreage the next year. Then the product of such fields is offered you here. There can be nothing better in Michigan Seed!

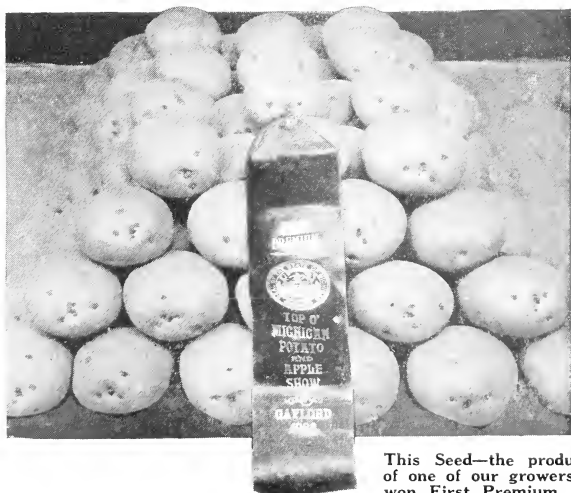
## Strict Certification Rules—Rigidly Enforced

It is the iron-clad rules of the Michigan State College inspection service that protect you, when buying this Seed. Their inspection is the most thorough—their methods most exacting—their product the most genuine. Their inspectors are trained graduate specialists. There are always two field inspections, and when weather conditions are favorable, often a third. Then the final or loading inspection. Fields must be clean—weeds are not permitted—their presence will disqualify the grower from Certification.

Everything considered—here is the kind of Michigan Russetts you should plant. They are bound to give you the maximum in crop results. They cost no more than Michigan seed of less actual merit. See Price List.



Prize-Winning  
Seed.



This Seed—the product of one of our growers—won First Premium.

## "Lancaster County (Pennsylvania) Grown Russetts"

This Seed was grown right here near Landisville from Certified Michigan seed of last year. From fields that made extra fine yields. One grower harvested over 3,800 bushels from seven acres, average 543 bu. per acre. Some of the best local farmers are each year using this same seed we offer you, and with very good results. This seed here offered you is clean and sound, and the price is right!



Digging "Irish Cobblers" in Maine.

## "Irish Cobblers" *Grown in Maine*

The best-selling early variety. Fully one-half of our sales are this sort. The Irish Cobbler is the earliest standard white potato. It is round to oblong in shape. Eyes are rather shallow for an early sort. There is an indent at the stem end of the potato. The cluster of the eyes at seed end is apt to be on the side of the end. The Cobbler is one of the best yielders. Given rich soil and proper fertilizer it will make extraordinary crops. The foliage is strong—branching—

dark green. The eating qualities of the Cobbler cannot be excelled. It is quite mealy—not only when dug early, but when kept through the following winter.

The Cobbler stores safely. Though it is an early sort, its eyes remain dormant as long as the later varieties under same conditions. The keeping qualities of the Cobbler have made this variety a suitable one for commercial planting. Summing up—the Cobbler is very early—cooks well—is mealy—beautiful in shape and color—stores safely—yields enormously. See Price List.

**"Green Mountain"** (*Grown in Maine*). This is one of the best known standard sorts grown. It is of highest eating qualities—round to oblong—white flesh—healthy grower—heavy foliage—good keeper retaining its good eating qualities all through the Winter. We have to offer this year fine stocks of an improved strain of this variety.

**"State of Maine"** (*Grown in Maine*). Another standard sort, well and favorably known—oblong in shape—large in size—prolific yielder—too well known to require lengthy description.

**"Sir Walter Raleigh"**—"Carman No. 3" (*Grown in Maine*). These are two favorable sorts, very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—fine qualities—heavy yielders—ripen in mid-season.

**"Early Rose"**—"Early Ohio"—"Early Surprise" (*Grown in Maine*)

Three sorts so popular they need no description. Often hard to procure. If in stock will be quoted on Price List.

# Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass grows quickly. Depending on length of seasons and moisture, the first crop will be ready to cut in fifty to seventy days after seed is planted. The second crop usually inside the next forty-five to fifty days. Favorable seasons and locations will produce a third cutting in another similar period of time. Sudan belongs to the Sorghum family, but produces much more forage than Sorghum. The plant stools remarkably. As many as a hundred stems have come from a single seed. The hay is fully equal to Timothy hay—actual test showed it to analyze 9.13% protein. The stems are not extra heavy, even though the plant often reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet. For the best hay, Sudan should be cut when in bloom, or

even a little earlier than this—about the time the heads start to appear. Sudan is an annual plant—seeded each year.

Quantity of hay produced varies in different sections—a table of results here in our files showing anywhere from 1½ to 6 tons per acre. Higher in irrigated sections. The hay is not coarse, but is readily eaten by all classes of stock.



Harvesting Sudan Grass.

**Soils**—Sudan has been grown successfully on most any kind of soil from heavy clay to light soil. A rich loam of course producing better crops than could be expected from light sandy soils. The ground should be well-drained. Does its best in hot weather—not so well suited for high altitudes. If you have any ground that won't keep the regular pasture grasses for you, give it a trial with Sudan Grass. Results will surprise you. When the other grasses wither because of dry weather, Sudan will be coming along in good shape, supplying plenty of good, rich pasture.

**When to Sow**—Don't sow Sudan Grass Seed until the soil is warm—about corn-planting time or a little later. It should be drilled from one-half to an inch deep. If broadcasted, cover to similar depth. Broadcasting the seed will give a finer hay than if drilled. Of course, the latter way costs less in regard to seed. If drilled, four to six pounds of seed will do for an acre, provided, rows are 18 to 24 inches apart. If broadcasted sow 16 to 20 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas—it makes an excellent combination for ensilage purposes.

Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage. Grows most anywhere—inexpensive to sow—Sudan should and will find many more places adopting it this Summer. The trade we serve throughout Pennsylvania and adjoining States now demands more and more Sudan Grass each year. Caution should be used when buying your Sudan Grass Seed. Avoid Southern-grown seed. Sudan is destined for wider use than it has already established in record time. See Price List.



## HOFFMAN'S CLOVERS

Insure their users better grass fields, heavier stands—cleaner hay and more of it. Each lot sold is tested for purity—freedom from weeds, and sound germination. Read full descriptions of varieties pages 5 to 10—then make up your order. You will be pleased with your investment in Hoffman's Clovers. Each year sees a steady increase in sales—this for no other reason than "Hoffman's Clovers Pay!"

**Millets** grow quickly, and serve well for emergency production of hay. May be seeded all of June and early July. Will produce an abundance of hay—will grow on land that has not received good tillage—will produce on land under the average in fertility. Millets should be cut before the seeds harden and before the growth becomes too woody. If judgment is used as to time of cutting, very satisfactory hay will result. It is a safe rule to cut millet when the seed-heads have come on about one-third of the plants.

**Golden Millet.** This variety (formerly called German) grows quickly, is easily cured—is of fine texture of stems—makes nutritious hay. Sow 3 pecks to one bushel per acre for hay. Only one peck to grow seed. Golden is about 2 weeks later than Hungarian, but more leafy and makes perhaps better hay. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio; and to the South, 7 to 9 weeks are needed to make a crop of Golden Millet. See Price List.

**Hungarian Millet.** This variety is widely known and a reliable sort. Adapted to the North—earlier than Golden Millet. Sow 3 pecks per acre for hay—less than a half-bushel to produce seed.

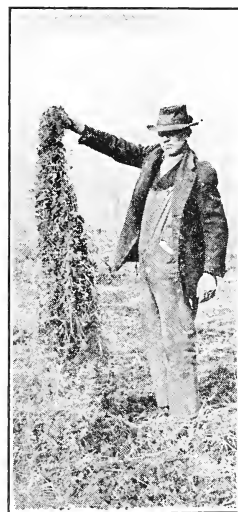
**Japanese Millet.** Grows taller than the average. Will grow on the poorest soils—and no location is too far north for it. Some Westerners call it 'Million Dollar Grass.' Has been known to yield twenty tons of hay to the acre. Has certain value for ensilage use, but of course not as valuable as corn. When fed green, should be cut just before seed-heads appear. On account of its succulence, Japanese Millet is more difficult to cure than Golden Millet, yet if well cured—makes a valuable hay. Sow  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel per acre—seed should be covered. 32 lbs. is sold as a bushel.

**Golden Millet and Cow Peas Mixed** makes a splendid combination for either hay or green feed better than either seed sown by itself. Sow about 3 pecks Golden Millet with 1 bushel Cow Peas per acre. Cut when Millet is in bloom, regardless of maturity of Cow Peas at that time.

**Corn Horn Turnips** are grown for soil improvement along with Crimson Clover and alone in corn fields. Turnips are not legumes, but the Cow Horn variety reaches down into the subsoil and brings up considerable fertilizer ingredients and adds them to the top soil. Besides this, the turnip improves its mechanical condition and adds considerable humus. The tops are eagerly eaten by sheep and poultry. The cost of growing is slight on account of ease of seeding and small amount of seed required. Usually sow 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. See Price List.

**Winter (Hairy) Vetch** This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual, but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of Sand or Hairy Vetch to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is, however, advisable to sow a half-bushel of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre, to act as a support to the Vetch. Vetch will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild then at the same time. We furnish high-grade seed. Inoculate with "Hoffman's Inoculant," offered page 16. See Price List.

**Spring Vetch** Known also as Common Vetch and Oregon Vetch. Will not survive our Northern Winters. Is sown in early Spring with Oats, Spring Rye, or Spring Barley. Spring Vetch is much cheaper than the Sand or Hairy Vetch and must be sown a little heavier. See Price List.



Winter Vetch Plant

**"Dwarf Essex" Rape** A quick pasture for cattle, hogs and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. Grows thickly in six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, the soil is greatly benefitted. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown at such small cost per acre that it should be more largely used. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. See Price List.

**Sorghum** is of the Sugar Cane family. Grown largely for sugar, but the "Early Amber" is equally valuable for forage. Grows somewhat like corn in appearance. May be cut two to three times in a season. Excellent feed, either dry or green, for cattle and live stock. Stands drought well. Is a rapid grower. Has high feeding value. Plant in well prepared soils. Don't plant until soil is warm. If you broadcast by hand, sow 2 bushel per acre. If drilled in, 1½ bushel per acre. Plant one to two inches deep. Planting in rows is best if you intend to cultivate several times. The seed should be one inch apart on the rows and the rows just far enough part to permit cultivation. By this method, 10 to 20 pounds per acre is needed. Feed value of sorghum is greater if cut before head appears. The younger it is cut the quicker the growth of the next crop. See Price List.

**Hog Pasture Mixture (Annual)** This is a mixture of Spring grains, grasses, vetches, field peas, forage plants, etc.—twelve to fourteen different sorts, mixed together to be sown in the Spring, for rapid and rank growth of pasture suitable for hogs. Every year there is more demand for this mixture. Large hog raisers have seen its benefits and purchase it in ton lots. This Annual Hog Pasture Mixture will profitably fatten hogs without the use of grain. It also makes good pasture for other cattle of all kinds. Most of the plants in the mixture grow again after being pastured off. This makes the alternating of pasture plots very desirable—after one plot has been pastured, it can be fenced off, and will grow up again very nicely, while another plot is taking its place in the meantime. Sow 70 pounds to the acre, about two inches deep. Try a few acres to begin with. Annual Hog Pasture can be used for live stock with great economy. See Price List.

## Index and Rates for Seeding

"Successful Farmers Recommend Heavy Seeding."

The right quantity differs in different sections—depends on location and nature of soils. Spare seeding is not economical. Best qualities of seed are cheapest in the end—extra cost per acre is small and results more satisfactory. Table suggests quantities per acre that may be of help.

See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel	See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel
5—Red Clover .....	8-14	Lbs.	47—Hog Pasture Mxt.....	70-	Lbs.
9—Alsike Clover .....	3-10	"	47—D. E. Rape Broadcast ...	5-	"
12—Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	15-20	"	46—Vetch .....	50-60	"
10—Crimson Clover.....	10-15	"	46—Cow Horn Turnip .....	2-4	"
8—Sweet Clover.....	12-20	"	4—Lawn Grass .....	60-80	"
7—Economicl Mixture.....	12-20	"	36—Canada Peas (Br'd'st)....	150-190	"
11—Timothy .....	12-20	"	37—Can. Peas (with Oats)....	75-100	"
18—Blue Grass .....	40-50	"	41—Cow Peas (Broadcast)....	60-90	"
18—Red Top (hulled).....	10-12	"	41—Cow Peas in drills.....	25-35	"
18—Orchard Grass .....	30-45	"	38—Soy Beans (Broadcast)....	60-90	"
19—English Rye Grass.....	35-50	"	40—Soy Beans in drills .....	20-30	"
19—Meadow Fescue .....	30-50	"	23—Buckwheat .....	50-60	"
19—Bromus Inermis .....	40-50	"	23—Wheat .....	90-120	"
20—Tall Meadow Oats .....	25-35	"	24-31—Corn .....	8-10	"
20—Hay & Pasture Mxt.....	30-35	"	26—Corn (Silage) .....	10-20	"
46—Golden Millet .....	30-50	"	23—Rye .....	85-100	"
46—Japanese Millet .....	15-25	"	32-36—Oats .....	70-100	"
46—Hungarian Millet .....	30-50	"	22—Barley .....	95-120	"
45—Sudan (Broadcast).....	16-18	"	23—Speltz .....	75-90	"
47—Sorghum (Broadcast)....	50-75	"	42-43-44—Potatoes .....	700-1200	"

# "Clipper" Seed Cleaners

A good Seed Cleaner should be on every farm. It will pay for itself in a short time—and keep on paying its owner every year he uses it.

If you sow your own wheat or other grain, or grass seed, you need a "Clipper" Seed Cleaner to make it 'fit to sow.' The cost is small, the upkeep is nothing. It is well made, nicely finished, light running. Will last a life-time and earn its cost every year it is used on a well-conducted farm.

Experience has shown that no other mill cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The "Clipper" is used by Seedmen almost exclusively, not only throughout America, but Canada, Europe, Australia, South America, New Zealand, in fact—all over the world. Also by Agriculture Colleges, Experiment Stations and Seed Breeders everywhere.

*Plain Directions* for Separating go with each machine. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

The "Clipper" Screen Outfit (12 screens) is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Grading Seed Corn, cleaning Clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning Timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

The Vertical Air Blast of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way.

*Guarantee:* So satisfactory has been the work of the hundreds of "Clippers" placed among our customers—that our usual offer is extended: *You must be pleased with the work of the "Clipper" Cleaner or you may return it promptly in good condition for full refund of the purchase price.*

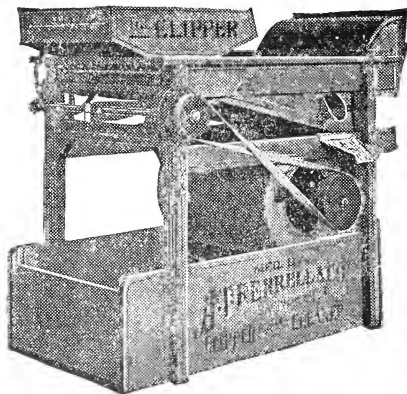
No. 1-B "Clipper" is a farm-size hand or power mill that will clean 20 bu. Seed Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels of Timothy seed per hour. Dimensions: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 lbs.

No. 2-B "Clipper" does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B, but its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. Its screens are 6 inches wider. Dimensions: 4 ft. 8 in. long; 2 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. Can be run by hand for certain cleaning, but for most cleaning power should be applied— $\frac{1}{4}$ -horse power is sufficient.

No. 1-B Size @ \$35.00

No. 2-B Size @ \$41.00

Freight paid to any Railroad Station in the Eastern States.



## Price Changes

Because of changing markets, it is sometimes hard to know how customers would prefer their orders handled. When orders come in at wrong prices, and the buyer over-pays a small amount, a little extra seed is added—when a larger amount, a check is mailed him refunding the balance due him. Many hundreds of such checks are mailed every season. *When prices are higher than the customer has paid, what shall be done? Ask for more money or decrease the quantity of seed?* We ask each customer to help us decide. PLEASE TELL US WHAT TO DO IF PRICES HAVE CHANGED. Our guarantee is that we will strain a point whenever we can, to have every order handled to your entire satisfaction.

## NOTICE

Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory, yet the following clause approved by the American Seed-Trade Association (of which we are members) and same as published by other responsible seed firms, is to be made plain. *A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.* If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. . . . . *Hoffman's Seeds will please you and pay you!*

**TERMS:** When ordering, please remember the two offers here printed. They are important.

**1. Bags are Free**—And not weighed in with Seed. Full net weights are guaranteed. Most firms make you figure 'extra' for bags. We don't. Keep this in mind when comparing prices. Bags are expensive.

**2. Freight will be Paid**—On these conditions—please read them: (These Bag and Freight Offers mean that you can **know** before ordering just what your seed is going to stand you, **sacked and delivered.**)

Shipments of 300 lbs. or over will have freight charges prepaid to any freight station in Pennsylvania—New Jersey—New York—Maryland—Ohio—Delaware—Virginia—West Virginia—Conn.—Rhode Island and Mass.

If your Station is outside above-named States, and your shipments of 300 lbs. or over, 35 cents per hundred pounds will be allowed to help you pay freight. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

Shipments are started from Landisville, on either the "Pennsylvania Railroad" (Main Line) or "The Reading Railway."

**Shipments by Express** are sent "Charges Collect." If you order 300 lbs. or over sent by Express, we'll help to pay charges by refunding the freight charges we would have allowed under above offers.

**Shipments by Parcels Post:** Please add cost of Postage to price of seed, as follows:

	First Pound Costs	Each Additional Pound Costs	Always add 1 Pound or packing to actual weight of Seed
Within 150 miles of Landisville	7c.	1c.	
Within 150 to 300 miles of Landisville	8c.	2c.	
Within 300 to 600 miles of Landisville	8c.	4c.	

Landisville is seven miles West of Lancaster—30 miles East of Harrisburg—75 miles West of Philadelphia—60 miles North of Baltimore—35 miles Southwest of Reading.

**Prices Change.** They may change often throughout the season. A list of present prices is mailed with Catalog. If you don't order at once, ask for new List when ready. Best time to order is now—delays often mean disappointment—Note opposite page.

**Payment Must Accompany Orders.** Remit by Money Order, Check, Draft, or Cash by Registered Mail. Don't ask us for credit—we can't do business that way. Our customers' standing remains unknown to us even though they may order year after year. **Reference:** "Dun's" or "Bradstreet's"; Guaranty Trust Co., Lancaster, Pa.; First National Bank, Landisville, Pa., any other Bank or Business Firm. Any Farm Paper.

Corner Pictures show partial views of our Landisville Plant—In the center of famous Lancaster County, "World's Garden Spot."

Four of the many various machines which contribute to the success of Hoffman's Seeds.

**OUR RECORD SINCE 1899**  
From a humble start on the barn floor of Hoffman's Homestead Farm—Now Pennsylvania's leading Farm-Seed House selling direct to Farmers.

**A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., LANDISVILLE, PA.**  
(Lancaster County)



# HOFFMAN'S FARM SEEDS

**GOOD QUALITY  
SEEDS FOR ALL  
FARM CROPS  
SELECTED  
TESTED  
SOUND**



*This view shows a corner of the Shipping Room in our main Warehouse.*

*Any time you can do so, stop in and we'll show you all through our Plant. You'll enjoy it.*

**A.H.HOFFMAN, INC.  
LANDISVILLE, PA.  
LANCASTER COUNTY**